

I

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH



REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

School Medical Officer

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

1968

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Dysons Printers, Peterborough



# C O N T E N T S

*Page*  
4

Health Department Staff ... ..

## SECTION I.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES.

Statistics	7
Infectious Diseases	8
Environmental Hygiene	9
Housing	9
Water supply	9
Swimming Pools	12
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	12
Appendix (Statistical Tables)	13

## SECTION II.

### PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES.

Care of Mothers and Young Children	23
Midwifery	27
Health Visiting	27
Home Nursing	28
Vaccination and Immunisation	29
Prevention of Illnesses, Care and After Care	32
Other Types of Illness	33
Domestic Help Service	34
Mental Health	35
National Assistance Act, 1948—Welfare Services	38
Blind Persons	38
Physically Handicapped Persons	39

## SECTION III.

### REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Staff	42
Complaints and Notices	44
Clean Air Act, 1956	46
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960	46
Housing Acts, 1957	47
Food and Drugs Act, 1938-55	48
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960	52
Food Sampling	49
Statistical Tables.	
Meat Inspection	55
Factories Act, 1961	58
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	60
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	57

## SECTION IV.

### REPORT OF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Periodic Medical Inspections	66
Defects Found	66
Treatment	66
Speech Therapy	68
Handicapped Pupils	69
Social Worker : Handicapped School Leavers	71
School Nursing Service	74
School Meals—School Milk	75
Improvements to School Buildings	76
School Dental Service	76
Statistical Tables	78

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1968



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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT, 1968

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HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1968)

*Chairman :*

COUN. MRS. P. I. D. WEAVER

*Vice-Chairman :*

COUN. P. M. HEALY

THE MAYOR, ALD. A. W. L. ADAMS

THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL, ALD. J. W. SETCHFIELD (*ex-officio*)

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, COUN. C. W. SWIFT (*ex-officio*)

ALD. A. L. ROBINSON, M.B.E.

ALD. MRS. M. SWIFT

ALD. MRS. M. WOOD, J.P.

COUN. M. M. CHARTERIS, M.B.E.

COUN. P. J. MANUELL

COUN. R. L. DRAYCOTT

COUN. A. MERTENS

COUN. J. E. HALL

*Co-opted Members :*

MRS. E. E. L. SAVAGE

MRS. A. PHILPOT

MR. C. GREENWOOD

MR. S. G. GASCOINE



## STAFF — 1968

*Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :*

WILLIAM GIBB SMEATON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law

---

*Superintendent Nursing Officer :*

Miss M. C. Edwards, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT, Q.N.

*Health Visitors :*

Miss M. Julyan, S.R.N., S.R.C.N.,  
H.V.CERT.

Mrs. B. Sewter, S.R.N., H.V.CERT.

Miss F. Coles, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V.CERT.

Mrs. D. Vyse, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V.CERT.

Mrs. S. A. Greaves, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V.CERT.

*Tuberculosis Health Visitor :*

MRS. M. Gorton, S.R.N., B.T.A.

*Midwives :*

Miss E. E. Lepper, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. Needham, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. N. M. Postance, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(To 30.6.68)

Mrs. H. Attwell, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(From 12.8.68)

Mrs. V. M. Dean (to 10.7.68).

Miss J. Chapman, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(From 1.7.68).

Miss E. G. E. French, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. A. Bewick, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(From 1.1.68).

Miss P. J. Evans, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(From 1.1.68).

*District Nurses :*

Miss M. Hinchcliffe, S.E.N.

Mrs. B. W. Shelford, S.R.N.

Mrs. B. Schrey, S.E.N.

Mrs. P. M. Tegerdine, S.R.N.

Miss B. A. Charlton, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. V. Challinor, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Q.N.

Mrs. M. Mathews, S.R.N.

Mrs. A. Abbott, S.R.N., Q.N.  
(To 5.10.63)

*Matron — Day Nursery :*

Miss M. Rainbow

Sister : Miss J. Cook (To 6.9.68).      Staff Nurse : Mrs. M. Abley, S.R.N.  
(To 17.5.68)

Mrs. S. M. Tinkler, N.N.E.B., R.S.H. (From 17.6.68)

Miss A. Martin (From 23.12.68)

*Mental Health and Welfare Officer :*  
G. Smith

*Mental Welfare Officer :*  
D. W. Favell (Cert. in Social Work)

*Home Teacher for the Blind :*  
Miss D. Elkington

*Welfare Officer for the Physically Handicapped :*  
Mrs. R. Smith

*Home Help Organiser :*  
Mrs. M. Riddington

*Assistant Home Help Organiser :*  
Mrs. I. Sharpe (Part-time)

*Principal School Dental Officer :*  
A. E. Hurford, V.R.D., B.D.S.

*Assistant School Dental Officer :*  
Mrs. J. S. Ross, B.D.S. (Part-time)

*Dental Anaesthetist :*  
Dr. P. C. Harrison (Part-time) (To 31.7.68)  
Dr. B. H. McCombe (Part-time) (From 1.8.68)

*Dental Assistants :*  
Miss E. Nichols, Mrs. J. Brown

*Assistant School Medical Officer :*  
Dr. P. Sutcliffe (Part-time)

*School Nurses :*  
Mrs. L. Young, S.R.N., R.F.N.      Mrs. M. Parson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.  
Mrs. S. A. Coward, S.R.N., B.T.A.

*Speech Therapists :*  
Mrs. D. Bambridge (Part-time) (To 29.11.68)  
Mrs. M. McConnell (Part-time)  
Miss M. Hundleby (From 1.10.68)

*Administrative Assistant :*  
B. A. Potts

<i>Clerical Staff :</i>		
Miss H. M. Steward	Mrs. A. Slater	G. Saunders
Mrs. C. Carrott (Part-time)	Mrs. P. Dearden	Miss W. Tebbs
(To 5.4.68)	(Part-time)	Miss J. Fletcher
Mrs. W. Bates (Part-time)	Miss J. Coleman	Mrs. W. M. Cave
Mrs. B. A. Abington	(From 1.1.68 to	(Part-time) (From
(Part-time)	18.10.68)	8.4.68)
	Mrs. J. Wadsley	
	(From 21.10.68)	

City Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Peterborough.

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once more it gives me much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1968. This report includes Delegated Health and Welfare Services and School Medical Services.

Again statistics compare favourably with England and Wales and there has been an absence of serious outbreaks of infectious disease in the City.

Again I would like to draw attention, however, to the increasing number of deaths resulting from lung cancer. I again emphasise that the incidence of these deaths could be dramatically reduced by the avoidance of cigarette smoking.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Department of Health an immunisation campaign against measles was commenced during the current year, and it is hoped that this, in time to come, may reduce the incidence of measles and thus avoid many health hazards which complications of this disease may produce.

As before there are national recruitment difficulties for obtaining trained staff and this presents a constant problem in the normal expansion of the Service. Within these limitations, however, the Delegated Health and Welfare Services continue to work smoothly and satisfactorily.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their encouragement and help, and all the staff in the Department for their loyal and efficient services.

Yours faithfully,  
W. G. SMEATON.  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

October, 1969.



## SECTION I

### STATISTICS

#### Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for 1968 is 66,460. This is an increase of 360 over 1967. The natural increase, i.e. excess of births over deaths, was 377.

#### Births

The crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 17.03. When adjusted for the purpose of comparing the rate with other areas by applying the comparability factor of 0.95, this shows a rate of 16.18. This rate compares with a figure for England and Wales of 16.9.

In 1968 there were 1,132 live births registered, 566 males and 566 females, a total decrease of 112 from 1967. 108 of this total were illegitimate, representing a figure of 9.54% of the total live births.

#### Still Births

A decrease of 11 from the 1967 figure gives a total still births registered in 1968 of 19 (18 legitimate and 1 illegitimate). This gives a rate per 1,000 births (live and still) of 16.50 which compares with the national rate of 14.

#### Deaths

755 deaths were registered, 389 males and 366 females, in total 76 more than 1967. The crude Death Rate per 1,000 population was 11.36. Following adjustment for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.02 the rate is increased to 11.59 per 1,000. The national figure for the same period was 11.9. Table II gives a breakdown by cause of death, age and sex.

#### Infant Mortality

19 Infant deaths were registered in 1968, giving a death rate per 1,000 Live Births of 16.78. This compares favourably with the England and Wales rate of 18.3. Satisfactory City figures are shown also in the comparable rates for neonatal and early neonatal mortality (see Appendix, Table I).

8 males and 11 females died in 1968; of these 13 occurred within one month and 11 under the age of one week.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1968 was a year of low incidence generally so far as Peterborough was concerned, the number of cases of infectious disease notified in the City totalling 391, as compared with 779 during 1967. A breakdown by individual disease and showing age distribution is given in Table III.

### Measles

314 notifications were received, that is 80% of all notifications.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

11 notifications were received compared with 28 such cases in 1967.

All cases were notified from the Maternity Hospital. 4 of the cases occurred in persons normally resident outside the City.

### Food Poisoning

No notifications were received during 1968.

### Enteric Fever

No cases were notified during the year.

### Dysentery

6 cases of dysentery were notified in 1968. Diagnosis was confirmed by laboratory investigation in all cases, but the source of infection was not traced.

### Tuberculosis

12 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 3 of non-respiratory tuberculosis were reported in 1968.

Tables 4 and 5 show a statistical breakdown of these cases together with details of the number of cases on the tuberculosis register at the end of the year.

From 1st October, 1968 certain additional diseases became notifiable with the introduction of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, namely leptospirosis (hitherto to be notified only in certain areas), tetanus, acute meningitis and yellow fever. In addition, notification of some diseases is no longer required, i.e. acute influenzal pneumonia, acute primary pneumonia, acute rheumatism, erysipelas, membranous croup and puerperal pyrexia.

The Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations, 1968 came into operation on 15th June, 1968 making this disease generally notifiable from that date.



## ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

### The Weather

In general a wet year which in many places broke rainfall records.

All the "summer" months had more than average rainfall whilst all the "winter" months had below average rainfall.

On July 10th, 20% (1/5th) of the rain for a normal year fell during one 24 hour period, causing widespread flooding.

Not surprisingly there were no periods of drought during 1968.

### Housing

The number of persons on the waiting list on 1st January 1969 was 1,021 which shows an increase of 156 as compared with the figure at 1st January, 1968.

In accordance with the proposals submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government under the requirements of the Housing Act, 1957, at the end of 1968 the Council have dealt with unfit houses as shown in the summary below.

Houses dealt with in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	481
Houses dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	92
Houses owned by the City Council and dealt with as					
Individual Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	36
				Total	...
					<u>609</u>

### Water Supply

There has been no change in the source of the Corporation's supply.

During the year all treated water was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological examination of raw and chlorinated water at source, also of mains water, made weekly by Public Health Laboratory, Peterborough District Hospital. In addition, bacteriological and chemical examination of raw water at source made monthly, and mains water six monthly, by independent analyst. The raw water usually falls into Class I (excellent). Only occasionally at one source at times of low water table does it fall below that standard. The only treatment of the water is simple chlorination when it enters the supply mains at source. The chlorinated water put into supply from both sources is always "very satisfactory".

The water is not plumbo-solvent.

Chlorination is the only action required and taken in respect of any form of contamination.

The average daily consumption in the city was 3,791,000 gallons, which represents an increase of 41,000 gallons per day over last year and a consumption of 57.4 gallons per head per day. In addition 2,820,000 gallons were supplied to neighbouring authorities, representing an increase of 119,000 gallons per day on the 1967 figure. The number of dwellings in the city with direct water supplied by tap in the house was 22,810 and the number supplied by standpipe 14.

There was a notable change during the year, namely that, from 1st October, 1968, the responsibility for water supply was taken over by the South Lincolnshire Water Board.

### Report on examination of raw water

ETTON : Water taken from Pumping Station at 8.32 a.m. 10.9.68.

WILSTHORPE : Water taken from Pumping Station at 10.20 a.m. 10.9.68.

						<i>Etton</i>	<i>Wilsthorpe</i>
This water contains per million parts :—							
Total Solids dried 180° C.	...	...	...	...	...	500	538
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	35.1	31.5
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	2.1
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.080	0.008
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.036	0.008
Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	255	230
Non-Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	58	154
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Oxygen absorbed from n/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub> in 4 hrs. @ 27°C.	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.24
pH Value	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	7.0
Odour and Taste	...	...	...	...	...	Normal	Normal
Colour—Hazen Units	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 5	Less than 5
Heavy Metals	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	4.	0.
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 24 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0.	0.
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0.	0.
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0.	0.
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0.	0.
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	...	Absent in	100	100	mls.	mls.



**Observations :**

At the time of sampling these waters both fell into Class 1 ("excellent") of the Ministry of Health's classification of piped water supplies.

The chlorine dosage of 0.3 part per million for Etton and 0.4 part per million for Wilsthorpe should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of these waters passing into public supply.

**Report on examination of treated water**

Mark 1 : Mains Water—Tap at 12, Bramall Court, Peterborough.

2 : Mains Water—Tap at Ladies' Cloakroom, City Treasurer's,  
Town Hall.

3 : Mains Water—Tap at 'Overton', Newark Avenue, Peterborough.

	1.	2.	3.
This water contains per million parts :			
Total Solids dried 180°C. ... ..	523.00	482.00	536.00
Suspended Matter ... ..	Absent	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine ... ..	35.50	33.70	33.70
Nitrate Nitrogen ... ..	2.00	1.50	1.60
Nitrite Nitrogen ... ..	0.002	Absent	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ... ..	0.012	0.004	0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen ... ..	0.012	0.004	0.008
Carbonate Hardness ... ..	240.00	250.00	243.00
Non-Carbonate Hardness ... ..	160.00	134.00	141.00
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate ... ..	—	—	—
Oxygen absorbed from n/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub> in 4 hrs. @ 27°C. ... ..	0.12	0.20	0.20
pH Value ... ..	7.1	7.1	7.1
Odour and Taste ... ..	Normal	Normal	Normal
Colour—Hazen Units ... ..	Less than 5 in all waters		
Heavy Metals ... ..	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine ... ..	Absent	Absent	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hours. ... ..	0.	0.	0.
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 24 hrs. ... ..	0.	0.	0.
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs. ... ..	0.	0.	0.
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs. ... ..	0.	0.	0.
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs. ... ..	0.	0.	0.
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) ... ..	Absent in 100 mls.	Absent in 100 mls.	Absent in 100 mls.

**Observations :**

These waters all fell into Class 1 ("excellent") of the Ministry of Health's classification of piped water supplies.

### **Public Slipper Baths**

The number of persons using the Corporation's Slipper Baths was 12,113 which represents a weekly average of 233. This is a decrease of 36 persons a week as compared with 1967. Once again the number of males who made use of the facilities was far in excess of the females. The number of old age pensioners who made use of the Baths was 871 as compared with 756 in the previous year.

### **Open Air Swimming Pools**

The Public Swimming Pool was open to the public from 7.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. daily from 1st May to 14th September. The number of bathers was 147,854 and the number of spectators was 21,261. This shows a decrease in swimmers and a decrease in spectators compared with the 1967 figures of 164,925 swimmers and 27,854 spectators. Regular samples of water were taken from the pool and submitted for laboratory examination.

The Swimming Pool uses water from the town main supply, both for the initial filling and make-up purposes. The water is continuously circulated 24 hours a day through the filtration plant and is chemically treated for the removal of impurities and sterilised by chlorination prior to entering the pool.

### **Public Cleansing and Scavenging**

There are approximately 25,000 moveable ashbins in the city.

### **Sewerage and Sewage Disposal**

With regard to sewerage and sewage disposal, as in previous years sewage disposal is generally adequate. The present works performances are good and high quality effluents are maintained. With regard to sewerage, the contract for the Eye Road Relief Foul Sewer is well in hand and should be operative during 1969. Work commenced during 1968 on the surface water sewer to deal with storm flow for the Westwood area and land to the North and should be completed by the end of 1969.

The exceptional rainfall during 1968 indicated the need for additional foul sewerage at Werrington, and a sum has been included in the 1969/70 estimates for a Relief Sewer estimated at £6,000. Relief sewer works have also been included in the 1969/70 programme for Garton End Road and St. Peters Road.

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

### **National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.**

It was not found necessary to compulsorily remove any persons under the above Act during the year.

### **Medical Examinations**

62 medical examinations were carried out for persons in connection with their employment with the City Council.



## APPENDIX

## GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1968

Area of the City in Acres	...	...	...	10,022
Population : Census 1961	...	...	...	62,031
Registrar-General's Estimate (Mid. 1968)	...	...	...	66,460*
Density of Population : Persons per acre	...	...	...	6.63
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1967)	...	...	...	22,541
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1968)	...	...	...	22,824
Housing Density : Houses per acre	...	...	...	2.28
Mean number of occupants per house	...	...	...	2.91
Rateable value as at 1st October, 1968	...	...	...	£2,874,271
Product of a Penny Rate (1968/69)	...	...	...	£11,652 8s. 3d.

\* Statistics in this Report are based on this estimate of resident population.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1968

## Live Births

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	522	502	1,024
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	44	64	108
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	566	566	1,132

Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population : 17.03

Adjusted Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population : 16.18

(Comparability Factor 0.95)

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births :	...	9.54
--	-----	------

## Still Births

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	18
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 19

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births : ... 16.50

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population :	...	...	...	...	0.29
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Total Birth Rate (Live and Still) per 1,000 population :	...	17.32
--	-----	-------

## Deaths

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Numbers during year	...	...	...	...	389	366	755
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population :	...	...	...	...	...	11.36	
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population :	...	...	...	...	...	11.59	
(Comparability Factor 1.02)							

**Infant Mortality**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under one year of age) ...	8	11	19
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births :			
Total			16.78
"    "    "    "    Legitimate			13.67
"    "    "    "    Illegitimate			46.3

**Neonatal Mortality**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age) ...	7	6	13
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births			11.48

**Early Neonatal Mortality**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under one week of age) ...	7	4	11
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births			9.72

**Perinatal Mortality**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Still Births and Deaths under one week) ...	13	17	30
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births ...			26.50



TABLE I

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,  
MATERNAL DEATH-RATE AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1968**

Figures for the City of Peterborough and, where available,  
for England and Wales

	<i>City of Peterborough</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Civilian population</i>	
BIRTHS			
Live ... ..	1132	17.03	16.9
Still ... ..	19	0.29	
DEATHS :—			
All causes ... ..	755	11.36	11.9
Enteric and Paratyphoid fevers	—	0.00	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	0.00	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	0.00	—
Tuberculosis ... ..	1	0.02	—
Influenza ... ..	8	0.12	—
Smallpox ... ..	—	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ... ..	—	0.00	—
Pneumonia ... ..	45	0.68	—
NOTIFICATIONS :—			
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	0.02	0.30
Whooping Cough ... ..	34	0.51	0.36
Diphtheria ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Smallpox ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Measles ... ..	314	4.72	4.86
Pneumonia ... ..	2	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Paralytic ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Non-paralytic ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	0.00	0.12
Acute encephalitis :—			
Infective ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Post-Infectious ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	11	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	6	0.09	0.40
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	—	0.00	0.01
Infective Jaundice ... ..	6	—	—

	City of Peterborough		England and Wales
	Nos.	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
MORTALITY :—			
Infant Deaths under one year of age ... ..	19	16.78	18.3
Infant Deaths under four weeks of age ... ..	13	11.48	12.3
Infant Deaths under one week of age ... ..	11	9.72	10.5
Perinatal Mortality ... ..	30	26.50	25.0
	Nos.	Rates per 1,000 Total Births	
Women dying as a result of childbirth ... ..	—	0.00	0.20

TABLE II

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1968

Cause of death	Sex	Total Under 4 weeks										75 and over					Rates per	
		All	4 weeks	1 year	1-4 weeks	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	over	1,000 pop.	1,000 deaths			
Other Tuberculosis, Incl. Late effects	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.015	1.325			
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	.030	2.650			
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	3	.316	27.815			
Malignant Neoplasm Lung Bronchus	F.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	13	3	.512	45.032			
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	M.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	6	.241	21.192			
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	F.	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	.105	9.272			
Leukaemia	M.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	.090	7.947			
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1.129	99.337			
Benign and Un-specified Neoplasms	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	.045	3.974			
Diabetes Mellitus	F.	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	6	14	12	.120	10.596			
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M.	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	.060	5.298			
Anaemias	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	.015	1.325			
Mental Disorders	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.015	1.325			
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.105	9.272			







TABLE II—continued.

Cause of death	Sex	Total Under 4 weeks										Rates per 1,000				
		All Ages	4 weeks	1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	Rates per 1,000 pop. deaths		
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.030	2	2.650	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	.060	1	5.298	
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	.015	—	1.325	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	.015	—	1.325	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital Anomalies	M.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	.060	—	5.298	
	F.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.060	—	5.298	
	F.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	M.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.075	—	6.623	
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	.135	—	11.921	
	F.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M.	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	.105	—	9.272	
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All Other Accidents	M.	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	.421	—	37.086	
	F.	20	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	—	—	—	
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	.075	—	6.623	
	F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All Other External Causes	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.030	—	2.650	
	F.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M.	389	7	1	1	10	5	11	30	66	124	133				
	F.	366	6	5	1	1	3	11	15	43	73	207				

TABLE III

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1968

<i>Notifiable Diseases</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>													
	<i>Total cases at all ages</i>	<i>Age Periods—Years</i>												
		<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>2-</i>	<i>3-</i>	<i>4-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>10-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>20-</i>	<i>35-45-</i>	<i>65 &amp; over</i>	<i>Age un-known</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever (excluding paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella) ...	314	16	37	58	39	43	118	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	34	3	5	1	8	3	9	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis :—														
(1) Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Non-paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	6	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—

**TABLE IV**  
**TUBERCULOSIS**  
**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1968**

<i>Age Periods</i>				<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
				<i>Non-Respiratory Respiratory</i>				<i>Non-Respiratory Respiratory</i>			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20-	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-	...	...	...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS, 1968	...	...	...	6	6	2	1	—	—	—	1
Totals, 1967	...	...	...	12	5	2	1	—	—	—	—
Totals, 1966	...	...	...	15	5	2	1	1	—	—	—

**TABLE V**  
**TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1968**

				<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
No. on Register 1/1/68	...			170	100	21	17
Notified during 1968...	...			7	7	2	1
Removed during 1968	...			13	5	—	—
No. on Register 31/12/68	...			164	102	23	18



### TABLE VI

## HOUSING STATISTICS

Number on Waiting List as at 1st January, 1968	...	...	...	865
New Applications received during the year	...	...	...	1059
TOTAL :				1924
Number of Applicants housed or removed from Register during 1968				578
Applications cancelled during year	...	...	...	325
TOTAL :				903
Number on Waiting List as at 1st January, 1969				1021
Number of Houses erected by Council 1968 :—				
Maisonettes—3 bedrooms	...	...	...	4
Houses—3 bedrooms	...	...	...	54
Houses—2 bedrooms	...	...	...	49
Flats—1 bedroom and bed recess...	...	...	...	15
Flats—1 bedroom	...	...	...	26
TOTAL :				148

### TABLE VII

## RAINFALL AT SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS, FENGATE, PETERBOROUGH—1968

1968		Total Inches	Difference from Average		% of Average	Wettest Day	
			Deficit	Excess		Day	Amount
January ...	...	1.35	0.48	—	73.8	5.	0.33
February ...	...	0.83	0.55	—	60.1	9.	0.37
March ...	...	0.60	0.81	—	42.5	21.	0.12
April ...	...	1.94	—	0.50	134.4	30.	0.86
May ...	...	1.72	—	0.02	101.1	4 } 2 25 } days	0.37
June ...	...	2.40	—	0.45	123.0	28.	0.50
July ...	...	6.61	—	4.48	310.3	10.	4.51
August ...	...	4.02	—	1.84	184.3	8.	1.33
September ...	...	3.90	—	2.14	221.5	16.	0.74
October ...	...	1.49	0.26	—	85.1	8.	0.69
November ...	...	1.83	0.31	—	85.4	1.	0.79
December ...	...	1.26	0.47	—	72.8	17.	0.39
		27.95	2.88	9.43	—	July 10	4.51
Excess : 6.55							



## SECTION II

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

## (a) Care of Mothers

The number of births notified in the area under Section 203 of the Public Health Act 1936 as adjusted by transferred notifications were :—

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domiciliary ... ..	287	3	290
Institutional ... ..	825	15	840
	1112	18	1130

Details of all births notified are passed to the Health Visitors who then arrange routine family visits.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at "The Gables" Maternity Hospital, Peterborough, for patients who have booked for admission to Maternity Units of the Regional Hospital Board.

Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centres at the Town Hall and Dogsthorpe Clinics. During the year 293 women attended these Clinics and the number of sessions held was 193. Both these figures show a reduction from those included in the Annual Report for 1967, and it is anticipated that this trend will continue for either of two reasons. Firstly, that more mothers are admitted to Hospital for confinements, being discharged in 48 hours. This is clear from statistics included in the section on Midwifery, and secondly, it has now become an established procedure in the City that a Midwife attends ante-natal clinics held in the surgeries of two practices, in one case a practice covered by four General Practitioners. As a result all mothers registered with these practices attend clinics in their own Doctor's Surgeries, and consequently these attendances which would, under other circumstances, have been registered at Local Authority Clinics are not now included in the above figures.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes are held weekly at the Town Hall and Dogsthorpe Welfare Centres and during the period covered by this report 314 mothers, 43 of whom were booked for home confinements, made 2,045 attendances at these classes. Invitations to attend the classes are sent to all expectant mothers, including those who have booked for admission to the Maternity Units.

Mothers Clubs, which meet monthly at the Town Hall and Dogsthorpe Centres, and the Mothers Club held at the Walton Clinic, continue to be well attended.

Midwives' Clinics were held as follows :—

Town Hall	Monday Wednesday Thursday	} 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Lawn Avenue, Dogsthorpe	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	} 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes were held as follows :—

Town Hall	Monday	2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Lawn Avenue, Dogsthorpe	Tuesday	2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

### Unmarried Mothers and Care of Illegitimate Children

Arrangements for the care of unmarried mothers are made in co-operation with the Peterborough Diocesan Family and Social Welfare Council. In 1968 applications were received from the Council for the Local Authority to guarantee any balance of payment of fees not otherwise recovered in respect of the admission of 12 unmarried expectant mothers to maternity homes in various parts of the country. Guarantees were granted in all cases. The average cost per case to the Authority was approximately £27. This is a very reasonable figure made possible by the work of the Family and Social Welfare Council in its contact with the prospective mother's family and where possible, the putative father. An indication of this can be seen in two particular cases where the accounts from the Mother and Baby Homes were for £125 and £118. Following the efforts of the Social Worker with these cases the Authority were required to pay only £70 and £60 respectively.

### Family Planning

Advice on family planning is available at the Town Hall Clinic by arrangement with the Family Planning Association, who hold sessions on the first and third Wednesday mornings of each month from 10.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., each Wednesday evening from 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. and each Friday afternoon from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Appointments can be made by writing direct to the Family Planning Clinic, c/o Infant Welfare Centre, Town Hall, Peterborough, or by telephoning Peterborough 4961.

### (b) Care of Children

#### Child Welfare Centres

Five Welfare Centres were maintained by the Local Health Authority during the period. At present two of the clinics are held in rented Church Halls. These are situated at Westwood and Werrington and these temporary arrangements are filling an important need in these areas of new development.



Sessions are held as follows :—

- (i) Town Hall, Peterborough.  
 Tuesday 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.  
 Wednesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (ii) Lawn Avenue, Peterborough.  
 Monday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.  
 Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (iii) Mountsteven Avenue, Walton.  
 Monday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.  
 Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (iv) Werrington.  
 First and third Friday of each month. 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (v) Westwood.  
 Second and fourth Friday of each month. 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

### Toddlers' Clinics

Toddlers' Clinics were held at three centres. A Doctor is available and attendances are made by appointment only, thereby enabling the Doctor to devote adequate time to each consultation.

Clinics are held as follows :—

- (i) Town Hall.  
 Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (ii) Lawn Avenue, Dogsthorpe  
 Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (iii) Mountsteven Avenue, Walton.  
 Wednesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

A statistical record of the work performed at the Child Welfare Clinics during 1968 is given below :—

<i>Number of children who attended during the year</i>				<i>Total</i>
Born in 1968 ...	...	...	...	608
Born in 1967 ...	...	...	...	385
Born in 1963-1966 ...	...	...	...	643
				1636

  

<i>Number of sessions held by</i>				<i>Total</i>
Medical Officers ...	...	...	...	181
Health Visitors ...	...	...	...	284
				465



## **Welfare Foods**

A Welfare Foods Centre is maintained in Queen Street, Peterborough, supplying National Dried Milk and Orange Juice direct to members of the public, and also holding a central stock for distribution from the five Child Welfare Centres.

In addition, a large range of proprietary foods are sold at Clinics to mothers producing a weight card as evidence of clinic attendance.

## **Premature Births**

74 premature live births and 6 premature still births were notified in the area. Of these 67 live and 5 still births were registered in Hospital. The 74 premature live births represent a figure of 6.7% of all live births registered. This compares with 6.9% in 1967.

## **Granville Street Day Nursery**

One Day Nursery is administered by the Authority and has places for 45 children (15 places for up to age 2 years and 30 for children 2—5 years). In addition, there are two places reserved for emergencies. The average daily attendance during the period was 33.

The Nursery is staffed by a Matron, Sister, Staff Nurse and 5 Nursery Assistants, together with a number of ancillary staff including a cook, part-time gardener/groundsman and domestics, and is open 5 days a week from 7.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

In October 1968 it was possible to ease the staff situation by the appointment of a part-time assistant whose duties were confined to the periods when other Nursery Assistants were on day release courses at the Technical College.

## **Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948**

11 new premises were registered under the Child Minders Regulations and 5 were discontinued. This gave a total number of registered places available at 31st December, 1968 of 107. In addition, the Italian Day Nursery has places for a further 50 children.

All the above premises were assessed as to their suitability for registration following inspection by Health Department Staff resulting in the fixing of the maximum number of children to be accommodated at any one time. Approved premises receive a certificate of registration from the Authority and are kept under observation and inspected periodically.

A course for Playgroup organisers was run by the Adult Education Centre and the Superintendent Nursing Officer has given a suitable lecture.

## **Dental Care**

Dental care for expectant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 is given by arrangement with the Principal School Dental Officer.

During the year 1968 Maternity and Child Welfare cases were dealt with over a period of 13 sessions, 2 expectant mothers and 52 children under 5 were examined in a total of 83 visits to the Clinic. 1 mother and 42 children received a complete course of treatment.

## MIDWIFERY

The establishment of Domiciliary Midwives remains at 6, which is supplemented by an additional appointment of a part-time Midwife (20 hours per week) employed specifically to deal with 48-hour discharges.

In my last two Annual Reports it has been noted that the total number of early discharge cases attended by the Authority's Midwives had risen dramatically from 1964 onwards, although it had been thought that the position had stabilised in 1967. Consideration of the under-mentioned figures shows that there has again been a sharp increase in the percentage of early discharge cases as against the total cases dealt with by the Midwifery staff. In 1968 early discharges accounted for almost 70% of the total.

Deliveries attended by Midwives during 1968 are listed below showing the breakdown of home confinements and early discharges :—

Doctors not booked	...	...	...	Nil.
Doctors booked	...	...	...	288
Number of cases delivered in Hospitals but discharged and attended by the Domiciliary Midwives before the tenth day	...	...	...	658

All Midwives, other than the Nurse dealing with the early discharges, are assigned to individual practitioners or groups of practitioners.

## HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of Health Visitors was increased to 7 from the 1st April, 1968 i.e. 6 for employment on general health visiting duties and one specialising in Tuberculosis work. Unfortunately throughout the whole of 1968 it was not possible to fill the newly created vacancy. It was possible, however, to get the services of a qualified Health Visitor on a temporary part-time basis, an arrangement which proved to be of considerable value under the circumstances.

Staffing problems have resulted in a reduction in visits in 1968.

In addition to the problem outlined above 2 Health Visitors were absent during the year on prolonged maternity leave and a third on an extended period of sick leave. Again it was not possible to make adequate arrangements for temporary assistance. However, a second temporary part-time Nurse was used to relieve the Health Visitors of some routine clinic work until September.

Under the circumstances the reduced visiting figures must be considered satisfactory, particularly as, in addition, a full Child Welfare Centre Service was maintained throughout the year despite the difficulties.

Cases visited by the Health Visitors :—

Children born in 1968	...	...	1,283
Children born in 1967	...	...	550
Children born in 1963-66	...	...	1,080
			<hr/>
			2,913
			<hr/>



## Other visits :—

Persons aged 65 or over	...	...	148
Mentally disordered persons	...	...	9
Persons discharged from Hospital			1
			<hr/>
			158
			<hr/>

The visiting of cases of tuberculosis by the Health Visitor responsible show an increase from 763 in 1967 to 997 in 1968, although the number of new cases and actual number of households involved was reduced in 1968.

### Liaison

The arrangements whereby Health Visitors, other than the Tuberculosis Visitor, are attached to particular medical practitioners carries on as previously. It constitutes a most important link between the National Health Service and Local Authority Health and Welfare Services, particularly as large numbers of children are seen simultaneously by the Health Visitor and the General Practitioner at clinics held in surgeries.

This arrangement is extended to include working with the Paediatrician at Peterborough District Hospital, thereby forming a complete liaison between the Local Health Authority and General Practitioner and Hospital Services in so far as they are concerned with child health.

### Health Education

Opportunities for promoting Health Education occur in the day to day contact the Health Visitors have with families visited and talks which are given to various organisations.

The Mothercraft classes also cover many aspects of Health Education and one Health Visitor is on the Home Safety Committee.

There have been quarterly meetings for expectant mothers to bring their husbands to see the film on "Ante Natal Care and birth of a baby" and attendances have made them well worthwhile.

### Home Nursing

Seven Nurses and one Full-time Relief Nurse are employed in this Service, the Staff are appointed by arrangement with the Florence Saunders District Nursing Association. The number of cases nursed was 806, of which 560 were over 65 and 19 under 5. The total number of visits made was 25,285 as compared to 21,957 in 1967 and there is evidence that the figures are still continuing to rise.

Based on this trend a case has been made for an increase of one in the establishment of District Nurses for 1969 and as approval had been given to this arrangement by the end of 1968 it is hoped to appoint an additional nurse on the 1st April, 1969 to relieve the situation.



At the end of the year two of the Nurses were successful in passing their examination for District Nurse Training organised in conjunction with the Huntingdon and Peterborough County Council and the Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely County Council. They attended lectures in Cambridge on one day per week for four months in addition to practical training and visits of interest.

A relief Nurse was employed to help with their work.

### MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

The arrangements whereby the Authority acts as agent for the Marie Curie Foundation in their Area Welfare Grant Scheme and Day and Night Nursing Service was fully reported in 1967 and the Service has been available throughout 1968. 15 cancer patients have been helped during the year, 2 by the provision of night nursing and the remainder under the terms of the Welfare Grant Scheme by the provision of items of need. These have ranged from the provision of additional groceries, the purchase of fuel and in 5 cases the provision of a ripple bed where the Authority's own stock was otherwise in use.

A total of £55 was spent from the Foundation's funds and was greatly appreciated by the patients and their families.

### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

All vaccination and immunisation procedures are carried out by General Practitioners.

The Authority is directly concerned only in the keeping of vaccination and immunisation records for which payment is made to Doctors direct by the National Health Executive Council, in the case of records received for all persons, and the supply of Triple Antigen, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria/Tetanus, Smallpox and Measles vaccines free of charge to practices.

The 1968 figures show a general improvement in the demand for vaccination over the previous year in certain cases. The following quantities of vaccine were supplied.

	<i>Doses</i>
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus	4,921
Poliomyelitis, Oral (Sabin) ... ..	6,705
Poliomyelitis, injection (Salk) ...	425
Tetanus ... ..	1,568
Diphtheria/Tetanus ... ..	464
Smallpox ... ..	3,317
Measles ... ..	1,100

For the convenience of General Practitioners in the area immediately surrounding the City arrangements have been made with the County Medical Officer for them to take vaccine from the stocks held in the City Health Department.

Tables showing the number of persons under 16 protected against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis during 1968 are given below.

For details of vaccination against tuberculosis see under Tuberculosis in Prevention of Illness Section.

(a) Smallpox

<i>Age at date of Vaccination</i>	<i>Number of Persons under 16 vaccinated or re-vaccinated</i>	
	<i>Primray</i>	<i>Re-vaccination</i>
0— 3 months... ..	8	—
3— 6 „ ... ..	4	—
6— 9 „ ... ..	18	—
9—12 „ ... ..	31	—
1 year ... ..	306	2
2— 4 years ... ..	138	6
5—15 „ ... ..	55	28
Total ... ..	560	36

(b) Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Number of persons immunised against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus</i>	
	<i>Primary Course</i>	<i>Re-inforcing Dose</i>
1968 ... ..	330	6
1967 ... ..	433	32
1966 ... ..	47	105
1965 ... ..	20	20
1961-64 ... ..	62	527
Others under 16 ... ..	17	30
Total ... ..	909	720



**(c) Poliomyelitis**

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Primary Course</i>		<i>Re-inforcing Dose</i>	
	<i>Salk</i>	<i>Sabin</i>	<i>Salk</i>	<i>Sabin</i>
1968 ... ..	2	320	2	1
1967 ... ..	42	499	35	28
1966 ... ..	27	96	21	108
1965 ... ..	6	28	7	26
1961-64 ... ..	7	89	55	665
Others under 16 ...	1	10	1	55
Total ...	85	1042	121	883

**(d) Tetanus**

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Number of persons immunised against Tetanus</i>	
	<i>Primary Course</i>	<i>Re-inforcing Dose</i>
1968 ... ..	—	—
1967 ... ..	1	1
1966 ... ..	—	1
1965 ... ..	1	1
1961-64 ... ..	5	12
Others under 16 ...	84	54
Total ...	91	69

**(e) Diphtheria/Tetanus**

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Number of persons immunised against Diphtheria/Tetanus</i>	
	<i>Primary Course</i>	<i>Re-inforcing Dose</i>
1968 ... ..	10	10
1967 ... ..	27	25
1966 ... ..	3	9
1965 ... ..	4	5
1961-64 ... ..	38	113
Others under 16 ...	2	17
Total ...	84	179



The Department of Health and Social Security have produced the following information which gives an indication of the percentage protection against whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis and smallpox in children born in 1967 and 1968 as compared with the percentage protection rates for the country as a whole :—

	<i>Children born in 1967</i>			<i>Smallpox (children under 2)</i>
	<i>Whooping Cough (1)</i>	<i>Diphtheria (2)</i>	<i>Polio- myelitis (3)</i>	
England and Wales	76	78	74	38
Local Authority	77	78	69	24

The figures in columns (1)—(3) are calculated to show the percentage of children born in 1967 who have been vaccinated at any time.

Column 4 includes only children who were vaccinated during 1968 and were under 2 years old at the time, and is calculated as a percentage of children born during 1967. This is considered to give a reasonable estimate of the proportion of young children being vaccinated against smallpox.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESSES, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

### Tuberculosis

As indicated in the section concerning Health Visiting, the Nurse with a special responsibility for dealing with Tuberculosis works in close liaison with the Chest Physician at the Peterborough District Hospital.

As well as giving nursing care to tuberculosis patients, a great deal of her time is spent in contact tracing and arranging their investigation, together with skin testing and vaccinations.

In addition to the 1,004 home visits (see Health Visiting) the following contacts were dealt with at the Chest Clinic :—

Skin tested	...	...	...	...	136
Found positive	...	...	...	...	72
Found negative	...	...	...	...	64
Vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	36

Further statistical information regarding the incidence of Tuberculosis in Peterborough can be found in Part I of this report.

### Provision of Free Milk

On the Chest Physician's recommendation arrangements are made to supply free milk (either 1 or 2 pints daily) to certain patients undergoing treatment.

## OTHER TYPES OF ILLNESS

### Phenylketonuria

These tests continue to be carried out on all babies by the sixth week of life.

In addition to the original case of Phenylketonuria found in the City another case moved into the County area and the liaison between Paediatrician and Health Visitor in helping these two mothers is carried out by the City Health Visitor attached to the Paediatric Department.

### Screening tests for hearing in young children

The Health Visitors have continued to carry out these tests on children "at risk" to a hearing defect.

An average of three sessions per month is being devoted to this part of their work.

### Loan of Nursing Equipment

Nursing equipment and apparatus such as wheelchairs, bed rests, bed pans, mackintosh sheeting etc., is provided on free loan by the Local Authority to patients being nursed at home. The following equipment was supplied during 1968 :—

Ripple Beds	...	...	...	...	7
Bed Pans	...	...	...	...	27
Air Rings	...	...	...	...	16
Wheelchairs	...	...	...	...	24
Rubber sheeting	...	...	...	...	11
Commodes	...	...	...	...	18
Cradles ...	...	...	...	...	9
Back Rests	...	...	...	...	24
Feeding Cups	...	...	...	...	3
Urinals ...	...	...	...	...	15
Bed Table	...	...	...	...	4
Walking Aids	...	...	...	...	7
Sheepskin	...	...	...	...	1
Infraphil Lamp	...	...	...	...	1

### Chiropody Service

The chiropody service is organised through the Peterborough Old People's Welfare Committee, which is a voluntary organisation. The County Council makes a deficiency grant each year.

The service provides treatment to any woman who is 60 or over and to any man who is 65 or over. The patient pays 3s. 0d. per treatment, and the Old People's Welfare Committee pays the balance of the chiropodist's fee, plus equipment, dressings, travelling and postage expenses.

In the main the service is domiciliary, but sessional treatment is arranged at various centres in the City, in particular at the Broadway Club, to permit treatment to be given to those who are not housebound and are within easy reach of a centre.

At the end of December, 1968, a total of 1,502 cases were on the register, 877 of whom were receiving domiciliary treatment, including 29 handicapped persons under the age limit who are given treatment at the request of the County Council and 355 were under treatment at the Broadway Club Day Centre.



## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During 1968 the Department carried an establishment of 45 domestic helps under the supervision of a Home Help Organiser and a part-time Assistant Organiser.

A total of 472 cases received help during the year as detailed in the following table :—

	<i>Home Help to households for persons</i>					
	<i>Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1968</i>	<i>Aged under 65 on first visit in 1968</i>				
		<i>Chronic Sick</i>	<i>Mentally Disordered</i>	<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of cases	389	29	—	32	22	472

Total cases assisted show a reduction of one from the 1967 figure. However, the staff of Home Helps worked a total of approximately 40,000 productive hours during the year, an increase of some 4,000 hours on the previous year.

The Authority continues to make a minimum charge of 10/- per case.

The only item of note in 1968 is the apparent slow falling off in the demand for the Service of a Home Help in maternity cases. This trend can be traced back to the time when the specific grant for maternity cases from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance was withdrawn and the payment was included in the maternity grant. The conclusion must be drawn that many families prefer to use this money for other purposes.

### Neighbourly Help Scheme

Applications for the service are those dealt with in the course of the normal running of the Home Help Service, mostly long term cases requiring frequent short visits. The duties of the Helps include fire lighting, preparation of meals, tidying house, shopping, settling person at night, in fact, such duties as would not necessarily fall within those of a normal Home Help. In addition, the Neighbourly Help is often available for seven days a week and in the early morning or late evenings when help is needed but cannot be provided by a Home Help normally working a six hour day five days per week. A Neighbourly Help's duties are assessed for payment individually in the range 10s. 0d. to £2 per week.

Since its inception in 1966 the Service has been well received, it filling an urgent need where there was a previous gap in the Service. During 1968 a total of 21 cases received help. All cases were in the age group 65 to 90 years and, in the majority of cases, were old persons living alone. Two cases were old people who were attempting to look after handicapped children and three cases were themselves handicapped.



## MENTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

### MENTAL HEALTH

#### Prevention Care/After Care

There are three major diseases of the modern age, those of hunger, cancer and mental health, and whilst the two former diseases receive massive sums of money to combat them from national, international and voluntary sources, that of mental health would appear to remain the poor relation. In many respects, however, attention to the mentally ill and mentally subnormal has been steadily increasing, and this is evidenced at a local level by the number of patients receiving community care from Mental Welfare Officers.

However, the recruitment of suitable staff to work in this field has not always been easy and, indeed, until a suitable training scheme is implemented staff problems will remain difficult. An enlightened view of such training schemes is of the utmost importance to the ultimate quality of the service to be provided and the ultimate success of the Mental Health Service as a whole will depend very largely on the co-operation which can be built up between the Local Authority, the General Practitioner, Psychiatric Hospitals and the family as a whole.

The increasing number of referrals from the Hospitals and General Practitioners, and the complex nature of many of the problems has made innumerable demands on the Mental Welfare Officers' time and despite shortages of manpower and after care facilities, attempts continue in the support of patients on a long term basis and to assist their re-adjustment. It will, therefore, be essential to increase the number of Mental Welfare Officers to cope with the existing problems and in order to meet the challenge of expansion.

#### Admissions

From the 1st January to 31st December, 1968, the number of admissions to Psychiatric Hospitals was :—

<i>Mental Health Act, 1959</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Informal Patients ...	53	68	121
Section 29 ... ..	11	7	18
Section 25 ... ..	12	18	30
Section 26 ... ..	3	1	4
	79	94	173

The age groups of these cases were as follows :—

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
14—20	...	...	6	4
21—30	...	...	14	16
31—40	...	...	15	16
41—50	...	...	22	10
51—60	...	...	10	19
61—70	...	...	6	14
70+ ...	...	...	6	15

The number of cases in Psychiatric Hospitals on 31st December, 1968 was as follows :—

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
St. John's Hospital, Lincoln	—	3	3
The Towers Hospital, Leicester	—	2	2
Carlton Hayes Hospital, Leicester ... ..	1	1	2
Rauceby Hospital, Nr. Sleaford	61	73	134
	62	79	141

### Mentally Sub-Normal

Mental subnormality is divided into two degrees of severity, firstly subnormality and secondly severe subnormality. These two conditions are not in themselves diseases but are conditions of mind associated with mongolism, hydrocephalus, cretinism and the results of severe brain damage. The retention of the mentally handicapped persons in the community is the primary duty of the Local Health Authority, and community care is playing an increasingly important part in the Mental Health Service.

Many of those children attending the Junior Training Centre, Lawn Avenue, Peterborough, now known as St. George's School, are being helped by the training and instruction they receive to fit themselves for as normal a life as possible in the community. In October, 1968, the County Authority opened the Adult Training Centre for mentally subnormal, known as St. Peter's Work Centre, Eye, and 30 mentally handicapped persons were transferred there from St. George's School. Already contracts for out-work have been obtained and the sub-normal themselves are being kept usefully occupied.

Combined with the Local Authority Service, the Area Consultant from the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board visits the area at intervals and continues to provide most helpful advice and support to the parents and relatives of the mentally handicapped. In addition, the provision of short term care facilities at the Ida Darwin Hospital has considerably eased the burden which parents have to bear throughout the year.



## Admissions

On the 31st December, 1968, the following mentally sub-normal persons were in Hospital or under supervision in the community :—

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol	4	3	7
Risebridge Home, Haverhill	11	—	11
Little Plumstead Hospital, Norwich ... ..	14	13	27
Lisieux Hall, Nr. Chorley, Lancs. ... ..	1	—	1
Royal Eastern Counties Hospital, Colchester ...	—	1	1
Calderston Hospital, Whalley, Blackburn ... ..	1	—	1
Nayland Hospital, Nayland, Colchester ... ..	—	12	12
Ida Darwin Hospital, Cambridge ... ..	11	4	15
	42	33	75

Mentally Sub-normal under supervision	44	39	83
Mentally sub-normal awaiting admission to Hospital ... ..	1	1	2

## Hospital Waiting List

With the opening of the Ida Darwin Hospital the waiting list position in the City has now improved to its best state since the implementation of the National Health Service. However, in certain instances it can be a considerable time before cases are admitted for permanent care. Where the dire need exists, however, temporary care facilities are provided to the fullest extent possible.

At the end of the year Riversfield Home, St. Neots, was closed by the Regional Hospital Board and the six cases from the City of Peterborough were transferred to the Ida Darwin Hospital.

## Mental Health Week

The aim in the City during Mental Health Week 1968 was to get over to as many of the general public as possible the maximum amount of publicity and to this end no fewer than nine lectures and discussions were organised. Particularly pleasing was the response from schools in the area and talks to sixth formers produced lively debate and discussion.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

### WELFARE SERVICES

Under the scheme of delegation, services under Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 were given to the City. These services are under the direct supervision of the Mental Health and Welfare Officer.

#### Blind

One Home Teacher for the Blind is employed on a full-time basis for the purpose of visiting and teaching the blind in braille, moontype reading and handcraft. Each year, at the Peterborough Agricultural Show, a large marquee is taken and many of the articles made by the blind during the year are on sale.

The Peterborough Association for the Blind exists as a voluntary Welfare Committee and carries out work for the blind independently of the Local Authority. The number of registered blind persons within the City on the 31st December, 1968, was 110. It will be noted that, of these cases 69 are aged 65 or over.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
0— 1 ... ..	—	—	—
2— 4 ... ..	—	2	2
11—15 ... ..	1	—	1
16—20 ... ..	1	1	2
21—29 ... ..	—	—	—
30—39 ... ..	3	3	6
40—49 ... ..	5	5	10
50—59 ... ..	7	5	12
60—64 ... ..	2	6	8
65—69 ... ..	2	6	8
70—79 ... ..	10	16	26
80—84 ... ..	6	12	18
85—89 ... ..	3	4	7
90+ ... ..	3	7	10
	43	67	110

In addition to the blind the following partially sighted cases are registered with the Authority and are regularly visited by the Home Teacher for the Blind.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
5—15 ... ..	3	—	3
16—20 ... ..	2	—	2
21—49 ... ..	3	1	4
50—64 ... ..	2	4	6
65+ ... ..	1	10	11
	11	15	26



	<i>Causes of Disability</i>							
	<i>Cataract</i>		<i>Glaucoma</i>		<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>		<i>Others</i>	
	<i>Blind</i>	<i>P/S</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>P/S</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>P/S</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>P/S</i>
(i) No of cases registered during the year in respect of which section F of Form B.D.8. recommends :								
(a) No Treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
(b) Treatment.								
Medical, surgical or optical	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
(ii) No. of cases at (b) above which, on follow up action, have received treatment	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Physically Handicapped

The services for the physically handicapped have been extensively developed over the last three years. On the 31st December, 1968, 151 cases were on the register.

### Register of Handicapped Persons

<i>Age</i>			<i>Sex</i>	<i>Number of persons on register at 31st December, 1968</i>				
				<i>Deaf with speech</i>	<i>Deaf without speech</i>	<i>Hard of hearing</i>	<i>General Classes</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 16	...	...	M.	—	—	—	2	2
			F.	—	—	—	—	—
16—29	...	...	M.	—	4	—	12	16
			F.	—	5	—	2	7
30—49	...	...	M.	—	8	—	8	16
			F.	—	9	—	7	16
50—64	...	...	M.	—	2	2	19	23
			F.	—	1	3	25	29
65 or over	...	...	M.	3	—	1	26	30
			F.	3	—	14	50	67
				6	29	20	151	206

Once again I would like to emphasise the Authority has power to carry out alterations and adaptations to the premises of the physically handicapped. If minor alterations can be carried out to a person's home it often means all the difference between hospitalisation for a prolonged period and the opportunity of returning to their own home.

The handicraft classes now held at the Broadway Club continue to provide a more than useful service and enables many severely handicapped people who would not normally be able to leave their home to receive useful instruction and contact with their fellows.

### **Broadway Club**

This building is administered under delegation by the City of Peterborough. The following organisations make regular use of the Club :—

Women's Royal Voluntary Service.  
 Peterborough Association for the Blind.  
 St. Raphael Club.  
 Luncheon Club.  
 Spastic Society.  
 British Diabetic Association.  
 British Polio Fellowship.  
 Peterborough & District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.  
 Hard of Hearing Club.  
 Multiple Sclerosis Society.  
 Peterborough Old People's Welfare Committee.  
 Sixty Two Club.  
 East Ward Over 60's.  
 W.R.V.S. Over 60's.  
 Minster Ward Over 60's.  
 Northants. and Rutland Mission to the Deaf.

Programming of the meetings is carried out in the Welfare Department.



CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1968

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J. HALL, F.A.P.H.I., M.I.P.H.E.,

**STAFF, 1968**

*Chief Public Health Inspector :*

J. HALL, F.A.P.H.I., M.I.P.H.E.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :*

K. R. ENDERBY, M.A.P.H.I.

*Additional Public Health Inspectors :*

F. H. FREE, M.A.P.H.I.

R. G. BAKER, M.A.P.H.I.

A. MORTON, M.A.P.H.I.

I. H. MILLS, M.A.P.H.I.

K. BARRATT, M.A.P.H.I.

*Pupil Public Health Inspector :*

M. G. POOLE (Resigned 17.10.68)

*Authorised Meat Inspector :*

R. COOPER, M.A.M.I.

*Clerks :*

MRS. F. M. WOOD

MISS B. T. DURKIN

MISS R. UPEX

*Rodent Operators :*

D. SHORES

W. CATER



Public Health Inspector's Department,  
40 Broadway,  
Peterborough.

1969

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and  
Councillors of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report for the year 1968, this being my twentieth and the fifty-eighth submitted to the City Council.

The year under review has been a year of consolidation inasmuch as a mopping up operation has been carried out on the items remaining outstanding under the various Food Hygiene Regulations and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Because of the uncertainty of their future due to the expansion programme, the caravan sites in the City are unfortunately running down. There are no nuisances but the sites lack the amenities the owners would like to provide if they could be certain of a reasonable return for capital invested.

There has been an increase in the interest in smoke control by the public. The Clean Air Society visited Peterborough on the 29th October, 1968 when they toured the Eastfield Factory of Perkins Engines Limited.

The above remarks are observations in addition to the Report in which you will find comments pertinent to the subject in hand.

I should like to thank the Chairmen and Members of the Health & Welfare Sub-Committee and the Social Services Committee for their support, Dr. Smeaton, the Medical Officer of Health, and the Members of my staff for their co-operation and loyal help.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. HALL,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## COMPLAINTS

1107 complaints were received and investigated during the year and in many cases a number of re-inspections had to be made before the nuisance was abated.

The following is a summary of the complaints received :—

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	44
Air Pollution	...	...	...	...	48
Drainage	...	...	...	...	112
Food	...	...	...	...	65
Housing	...	...	...	...	164
Noise	...	...	...	...	19
Offensive Odours	...	...	...	...	39
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	23
Rodents	...	...	...	...	450
Other Infestations (fleas, bugs, etc.)	...	...	...	...	31
Ants, Bees and Wasps	...	...	...	...	37
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	75

## STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED

## Public Health Act, 1936

<i>Section</i>	<i>No. of Notices Served</i>	
24	23	22—Work done by Local Authority 1—Work done by Owner's Tradesman
39	2	1—Work still outstanding at end of year 1—Work done by Owner's Tradesman
44	1	1—Work done by Local Authority
56	12	12—Work done by Local Authority
93	8	1—Work done by Local Authority 2—Work done by Owner's Tradesman 4—Work in progress at end of year 1—Work still outstanding at end of year
287	1	1—Entry made.

## Public Health Act, 1961

17	3	1—Work done by Local Authority 2—Work done by Owner's Tradesman
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**Housing Act, 1957**

9	6	3—Work done by Owner's Tradesman 1—Work done by Local Authority 2—Work in progress at end of year
17	2	1—House demolished 1—House closed

**Housing Act, 1961**

15	3	1—Notice re-served 2—Work done by Owner's Tradesman
16	5	2—Attics closed 1—Notice re-served 1—Fire escape provided by Owner 1—Notice still outstanding at end of year

**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**

4	2	1—Notice re-served 1—Work done by Local Authority
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Total	...	<u>68</u>
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**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 & 1961**

Nuisances and defects other than those dealt with by Statutory Notices are remedied informally under these Acts.

2313 visits were carried out by the Inspectors and 238 unfit houses were made fit by this method.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Disinfection by formalin gas was carried out in 6 houses after the patient had been removed to Hospital for treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis.

546 enquiries were made in connection with various types of food poisoning and 5 samples of foodstuffs were examined in connection with these investigations.

**INFESTATIONS AND DIRTY PREMISES**

21 complaints were received of infestations of fleas, bugs, lice, etc., of these sixteen premises were sprayed, three fumigated and two dusted with D.D.T. powder.

Numerous houses were infested with earwigs on the Westwood Estate and the Department supplied gammexane powder for treatment. The City Engineer's Department carried out spraying of the surrounding grass areas in order to destroy the infestation at source.

Of the 7 complaints received about dirty houses, two proved to be unfounded, one house was cleaned up by a new owner, two houses were occupied by elderly tenants who were removed to hospital for care and the seventh complaint was about a house in multiple occupation which was cleaned up after a strong letter was sent to the Owner of the property.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSE

18 visits were made to the only Common Lodging House in the City which continues to be run in a most satisfactory manner.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES AND KNACKERS YARDS

The offensive trades existing in the City consist of one Rag and Bone Merchant, one Fat Refinery and a Tannery. As explained in previous years, all the offal and refuse from the Slaughterhouses is disposed of in other areas. Offensive trades are all connected with the by-products of the Slaughterhouses.

There are no Knackers Yards in the City.

## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

48 complaints of smoke were received during the year all of which were satisfactorily resolved by informal action. Routine observations were also made of industrial chimneys and of all chimneys in the Smoke Control Area. Contraventions were dealt with promptly by a visit and informal notice.

One industrial premises which was the source of numerous complaints of smoke nuisance changed its method of heating to use a smokeless fuel after technical advice from the Department.

There are four daily volumetric instruments operating in the City and the Department takes daily readings and recordings. This is part of the national survey on air pollution being conducted by the Ministry of Technology.

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

19 complaints of noise were investigated all of which were dealt with informally. In eight cases alleviation was rapidly obtained as the noise was caused by badly adjusted compressors or fans in small business premises. Five complaints concerned a large engineering works and consultations are continuing with this firm, six complaints arose from the use of pneumatic road breakers by statutory undertakers.

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 19 Sites for 605 caravans to which 183 visits were made.

During the year under review, various matters were taken up with the site Owners following routine inspections. On one large site, work is in progress to bring the site up to standard, other works of maintenance have been carried out at other sites after informal action by the Department.

Due to the limited period granted by the Planning Authority, caravan site owners are reluctant to spend large amounts of money in the modernisation of their sites.

On many occasions, itinerant caravan dwellers have parked in various parts of the City. They have always moved on following action by this Department. This does not solve anything, the problem of accommodating these people is a national one and the only solution is the setting up of special sites.



## FAIRGROUNDS

Inspections were made of the annual fairs during the year in respect of sanitary accommodation and water supply.

Stalls used for the preparation of food for sale to the public and employees were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

## SWIMMING POOLS

In addition to the public swimming pool, there are 8 pools at Junior and Senior Schools within the City and a further pool at the Nurses' Home. During the period May to September, 29 samples of swimming pool waters were taken for bacteriological examination.

One sample gave an unsatisfactory plate count. This sample was taken from a Static Tank and after representations from the Department, the use of this tank has been discontinued.

## HOUSING

1943 enquiries were dealt with by the Department relating to properties in the City including Official Searches under the Land Charges Act, inspections made prior to granting of Improvement and Discretionary Grants, Mortgages and houses offered for sale to the City Council.

## HOUSING ACT, 1957

(1)	Houses made fit (Sec. 9) Informal and Formal	...	81
(2)	Individual Unfit Houses (Sec. 16/17)...	...	2
(3)	Clearance Areas (Sec. 42) involving 16 dwellings	...	3

## HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

<b>(A) Houses Demolished :—</b>			
	In or adjoining Clearance Areas	...	27
	Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas	...	4
<b>(B) Unfit Houses Closed :—</b>			
	In pursuance of Closing Orders or Undertakings	...	1
<b>(C)</b>	Number of persons displaced	...	32
<b>(D)</b>	Number of families displaced	...	11

Note :— Persons and families displaced : Occupants are sometimes displaced well in advance of demolition or closure of a house. The families and persons shown as displaced were rehoused during the year 1968 and are not necessarily the occupants of the houses shown under Part A or B.

## HOUSING ACT 1961 and HOUSING (MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION) REGULATIONS, 1962

195 visits were made to houses let in multiple occupation.

It was necessary to serve 6 Notices under the above Act, the work being done by the Owner's tradesman in three instances, two attics were closed and work had still to be carried out in the remainder at the end of the year.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

### Registered premises under Section 16 :—

#### (A) Ice-cream

There are 212 premises retailing ice-cream in the City all of which were visited during the year.

One firm only manufactures ice-cream in the City using the "holder" method of pasteurisation. The recording thermometers are regularly inspected and checked with the certified thermometers owned by the Department.

90 Samples of ice-cream were taken in 1968 and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Services for testing. The following results were obtained :—

Provisional Grades			
1	2	3	4
49	20	21	—

The majority of ice-cream retailed in the City is wrapped. It is supplied by three national concerns and by the one local manufacturer.

23 ice lollies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Services and all were satisfactory.

#### (B) Making-up Premises

156 visits were made to the 41 premises in the City.

Most of these premises are attached to Butchers' Shops and the standard of cleanliness throughout has been satisfactory.



## FOOD SAMPLING

<i>Article</i>	<i>Number Examined</i>			<i>Number Adulterated or unsatisfactory</i>		
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>In- formal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>In- formal</i>	<i>Total</i>
*Milk ... ..	18	—	18	11	—	11
Minced Steak and Onions with Gravy ...	—	1	1			
Kidney Risotto ...	—	1	1			
Boned Chicken in Jelly...	—	1	1			
Smash Potato ...	—	1	1			
Orange Jelly Marmalade	—	1	1			
Lembena... ..	—	1	1			
Corned Beef ... ..	—	1	1			
*Pork Sausage ... ..	2	—	2	1	—	1
Butter ... ..	2	—	2			
All Pork Sausages ...	1	—	1			
Full Fat Soft Cheese ...	1	—	1			
Cream Cheese with Chives	1	—	1			
Pure Lemon Extract ...	—	1	1			
Powdered Mushrooms	—	1	1			
Shrimps ... ..	—	1	1			
Sage & Onion Stuffing ...	—	1	1			
Gravy Mix ... ..	—	1	1			
Accent (Mono-Sodium Glutamate) ... ..	—	1	1			
Green Pea Soup ...	—	1	1			
Almond Marzipan ...	—	1	1			
Madras Hot Curry ...	—	1	1			
Lemon Cheese Curd ...	—	1	1			
Cut Mixed Peel ...	—	1	1			
Chestnut Spread ...	—	1	1			
Veg. and Liver Broth ...	—	1	1			
Apple Squash ... ..	—	1	1			
Horseradish Sauce ...	—	1	1			
Low Calorie Orange Squash ... ..	—	1	1			
Sweetened Piccallili ...	—	1	1			
Full Cream Evaporated Milk ... ..	—	1	1			
Pork Luncheon Meat ...	—	1	1			
†Margarine ... ..	—	3	3			
*Bread ... ..	—	2	2	—	2	2
Sucron ... ..	—	1	1			
Strained Carrots ...	—	1	1			
Dip Mix ... ..	—	1	1			
Curry Paste ... ..	—	1	1			
Rose Water ... ..	—	1	1			

Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or unsatisfactory		
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total
Concentrated Orange						
Squash ... ..	—	1	1			
Hop Extract ... ..	—	1	1			
Dried Colts Foot Flowers	—	1	1			
Steak and Kidney Pies...	1	—	1			
*Curd Cheese ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Yeast Nutrient ... ..	—	1	1			
Ice-cream ... ..	1	—	1			
Fresh Cream Doughnuts	1	—	1			
Entero Vioform ... ..	—	1	1			
Paracetamol ... ..	—	1	1			
Rum ... ..	1	—	1			
Vodka ... ..	1	—	1			
Whisky ... ..	1	—	1			
Gin ... ..	1	—	1			
Brandy ... ..	1	—	1			
Totals ... ..	33	43	76	12	3	15

† NOTE : The three margarine samples were also tested for Vitamin A content.

\*Milk—

Of the 11 unsatisfactory samples all but one were slightly deficient in milk-solids other than milk-fat based on the standard of the Sale of Milk Regulations. The freezing points (Hortvet) of these milks fell within the range for natural genuine milk and it is, therefore, probable that these deficiencies were due to natural causes.

\*Pork Sausage—

This pork sausage contained 365 parts of sulphur dioxide per million by weight which was not declared at the time of sale. These sausages were sold from a Market Stall and the City Council prosecuted the Market Trader and the Stall Assistant. The former was fined £10: plus 4 guineas costs, and the latter was fined £5.

\*Bread—

(1) As the result of a complaint, bread containing foreign matter was submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The extraneous matter consisted of a small flake of light brown material containing a few pieces of fibrous matter and measuring approximately  $8 \times 3$  millimetres. Examination of this material showed it to consist of a small piece of bread substance having embedded in it several long vegetable fibres (possibly hemp). It is possible that impacted material from hessian gloves used in the Bakery would be the most likely source of this material. Some form of glove is, of course, necessary where baking tins are manually transferred to and from the oven and



these, whatever the material used, soil very quickly with the mixture of carbonised flour and vegetable oil. There is consequently a high rate of glove change, the frequency being dictated only by conditions and attentive supervision. After considering all the circumstances, I am satisfied that the best methods are being used and that with the co-operation of the Bakery the risk of repetition of this particular complaint will be greatly minimised.

(2) This other sample was the subject of a complaint and an examination of the extraneous matter showed it to be the remains of some sort of flying insect. An inspection was carried out at the Bakery which is in an adjoining Authority. A report was received from the Chief Public Health Inspector of that Authority stating that the Bakery is fully automated and all window openings are effectively screened. All reasonable precautions are taken to exclude insects from the Bakery. Under the circumstances, no further action was taken.

**\*Curd Cheese—**

This product was a "medium fat soft cheese" and the Cheese Regulations 1965 requires it to bear this specific designation. There appeared to be no reason why this product should not also bear the designation "Curd Cheese" provided that it is accompanied by the required statutory designation "medium fat soft cheese".

## PROSECUTIONS

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Verdict</i>
<b>Food &amp; Drugs Act, 1955</b>	
Peaches exposed for sale not fit for human consumption	Pleaded Guilty. Fined £5 : and £2:2:0 Costs.
Two tins of peeled tomatoes exposed for sale unfit for human consumption.	Pleaded Guilty. Fined £5: and £2:2:0: Costs.
Sausages containing preservative not labelled or declared.	Pleaded Guilty. Fined £10: and £4:4:0: Costs
Assistant selling sausages containing preservative not labelled or declared.	Pleaded Guilty. Fined £5: and £2:2:0: Costs.
Possessing and selling steak pies unfit for human consumption.	Pleaded Guilty. Fined £5: and £4:4:0: Costs.
Possessing and selling butter unfit for human consumption.	Pleaded Guilty. Fined £10 and £4:4:0: Costs.

The Town Clerk wrote two warning letters to manufacturers of food containing foreign matter.

## THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

The department continued with the series of lectures on Food Hygiene Regulations and good foodhandling practice which are held every year for the benefit of shop assistants and various other foodhandlers.

378 persons have now been awarded certificates for attendance at these courses.

As in previous years, the large Supermarkets are consistent in sending along new shop assistants to these courses but there is no doubt the small shopkeepers would greatly benefit if they could be induced to attend.

In the interests of hygiene, the Department has printed literature available to shopkeepers, a booklet titled "Clean Food Handling," Dog Notices which request the public not to bring dogs into premises where food is sold, and Notices for staff rooms which read "Now Wash Your Hands".

The Public Health Inspectors are ever alert to the necessity of ensuring hygiene in the handling, storage and distribution of food and this year 3,567 visits were made to the various food shops and 118 visits to the Bakehouses.

### CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOOD PREMISES SUBJECT TO THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Number Applicable (1)</i>	<i>Reg. 16 Com- plying (2)</i>	<i>Number Applicable (3)</i>	<i>Reg. 19 Com- plying (4)</i>
Bakehouses ... ..	13	12	13	12
Butchers ... ..	64	64	64	64
Cafes & Restaurants ...	48	48	48	48
Confectionery ... ..	69	69	—	—
Dairies ... ..	2	2	2	2
Fried & Wet Fish Shops ...	39	39	39	39
General Grocery Shops ...	138	138	138	138
Greengrocers ... ..	27	27	—	—
Licensed Premises and Places of Public Entertainment	120	120	120	120
Making Up Premises ...	41	41	41	41
Self-Service & Supermarkets	38	38	38	38
Slaughterhouses ... ..	7	7	7	7
Wholesale Warehouses ...	27	27	—	—
Registered for the sale of Ice-Cream ... ..	212	212	—	—

The one Bakehouse mentioned in the Table which does not comply with the regulations has now been demolished.

Regulation 19 applies to premises where separate washing facilities are required for washing food and/or equipment.



## FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS & DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS 1966

174 inspections were made of mobile vehicles carrying ice-cream and open food and it was necessary to write 22 letters and give 40 verbal notices to the driver/salesmen and firms concerned. In some cases, the City Council decided to institute court proceedings and these are listed below :—

<i>Offence</i>				<i>Verdict</i>
Vehicle not kept clean	...	...	...	Pleaded Guilty—Fined £20.
No Hot Water Supply	...	...	...	Pleaded Guilty—Fined £20.
No First Aid Materials	...	...	...	Pleaded Guilty—Fined £20. and £5:5:0 Costs.
Vehicle not kept clean	...	...	...	Pleaded Guilty—Fined £5.
No washable overclothing	...	...	...	Pleaded Guilty—Fined £5.
No hot water supply	...	...	...	Pleaded Guilty—Fined £5.
Vehicle not kept clean	...	...	...	Pleaded Guilty—Fined £5.
No hot water supply	...	...	...	Pleaded Guilty—Fined £5.

Under these regulations, it was necessary to give 11 verbal warnings and 4 written warnings to the Market Traders for either smoking at their Stalls or not wearing washable overclothing.

A special meeting was held with the Committee representing the Market Traders to explain the requirements of the regulations and the necessity for them to wear clean washable overclothing at their Stalls.

## LICENSED PREMISES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

All the licensed premises and places of public entertainment were visited and reports made on them for the purpose of licensing at Brewster Sessions.

## THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples of liquid egg were submitted for the alpha-amylase test.

## MILK

### **Brucella Abortus**

25 Samples were taken from the only dairy herd in the City and submitted to the Ring Test. All proved to be negative.

### **THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1963 and THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (AMENDMENT) REGS. 1965**

78 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination and with the exception of 1 sample of raw milk, all passed the prescribed tests.

5 samples of fresh cream were examined by the methylene blue test and 3 were considered by the Laboratory not to be satisfactory, 2 of these failed the phosphatase test after overnight incubation at 20°C. and in the case of the third, the methylene blue was decolourised after half-an-hour.

NOTE : The test for Untreated milk is the methylene blue test for keeping quality, i.e. cleanliness.

The tests for Pasteurised milk are the methylene blue tests for keeping quality and the phosphatase test to show whether or not the milk has been heat treated at a temperature which whilst destroying the tubercle bacillus, etc., does not alter the nature of the milk.

The test for Sterilised milk is the turbidity test which shows whether or not the milk has been heat treated at a much higher temperature than pasteurised milk thus killing all bacteria but at the same time imparting the taste of boiled milk.

## POULTRY

As there are no poultry slaughtering establishments in the City the Ministry of Health Circular 22/61 does not apply, however, poultry for sale in the shops and for auction in the Market is regularly inspected.



## SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

There were 7 Slaughterhouses in operation during the year under review.

35 persons satisfied the Inspectors of their ability to slaughter animals and licences were issued accordingly. These licences do not permit the slaughtering of horses.

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1. Number killed ... ..	10935	827	155	30930	40194
2. Number inspected ... ..	10935	827	155	30930	40194
All diseases except T.B. and C.B.					
3. Whole carcases condemned	8	7	6	30	59
4. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	4415	142	—	1757	3416
5. Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis ...	40.4%	18%	4%	5.8%	8.4%
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</b>					
6. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
7. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	13	1	—	—	375
8. Percentage of numbers inspected affected with T.B.	.13%	.12%	—	—	.9%
<b>CYCTICERCI</b>					
9. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	73	3	—	—	—
10. Carcases submitted to refrigeration ... ..	34	2	—	—	—
11. Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

Reasons for Condemnation of the Carcases mentioned in the foregoing Table :—

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Actinomycosis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Anasarca ... ..	—	—	—	—	1
Emaciation (Various causes) ...	1	2	—	25	18
Fevered ... ..	1	1	—	1	8
Gangrenous and Pyaemic Conditions ... ..	2	2	3	1	15
Haemorrhagic Enteritis ...	—	—	1	—	—
Jaundice ... ..	—	—	—	—	2
Lymphatic Leukaemia ... ..	—	—	—	1	2
Moribund and Extensive Injuries	—	—	1	1	4
Septic Conditions ... ..	3	2	1	1	5
Swine Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	2
Tumours ... ..	—	—	—	—	1
Uraemia ... ..	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	8	7	6	30	59

### UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

517 Condemnation Notes were issued covering 50 tons, 10 cwts. and 2 lbs. of various foodstuffs including meat at Slaughterhouses, Wholesale and Retail Premises and a large quantity of packets of Frozen Foods.

### DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The arrangement with contracting firms for the collection and disposal of condemned meat and inedible offal by digestion on their premises continues to work satisfactorily.

Other food which has been condemned is collected and disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip. This is tipped early in the morning so that it is quickly covered by several feet of normal refuse.



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. Number of rateable properties in the district ... ..	49285	76
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ... ..	719	4
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats ...	596	3
(ii) Mice ...	35	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats/mice for reasons other than notification ... ..	622	11
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	272	5
(ii) Mice ...	16	—
4. Sewers :- The City's sewers were thoroughly treated during the year.		

This year it was necessary for the second time since administering this Act to obtain clearance of ground. In this case the rats were being encouraged by a deposit of household refuse. The City Council had to clear the ground and charge the Owner with the cost.

There was a noticeable increase in the number of rat complaints on the North-East boundary of the City when the weather deteriorated. It seems reasonable that this was caused by the large rat population resulting from spoiled standing crops on the farms, invading the City.

# FACTORIES ACT, 1961

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	4	20	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	321	303	77	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	32	18	1	—
Totals ...	357	341	78	—



Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted  (6)
	Found  (2)	Reme- died  (3)	Referred To H.M. By H.M. In- spectors  (4)      (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	6	—	6	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defect- ive ... ..	101	39	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	5	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including of- fences relating to Out- work) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	113	41	6	—	—

Regular visits were made to the large building sites and numerous small sites to inspect the sanitary arrangements for the workmen.

### OUTWORKERS

Addresses of Outworkers :—

Received from Employers ... ..	28
Received from other Authorities ... ..	2
Forwarded to other Authorities ... ..	Nil

## OFFICES, SHOPS &amp; RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

## (A) REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Premises newly registered during the year</i>	<i>Total Number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices ... ..	45	297	56
Retail Shops ... ..	47	464	59
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	13	52	13
Catering establishments open to public, canteens ...	9	74	33
Fuel Storage Depots ...	—	1	—
Totals ...	114	888	161

(B) NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES ... ..	1311
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## (C) ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
(1)	(2)
Offices ... ..	3478
Retail Shops ... ..	3078
Wholesale departments, warehouses ... ..	1367
Catering establishments open to the public ... ..	639
Canteens ... ..	54
Fuel storage depots ... ..	4
Total ...	8620
Total Males	3520
Total Females	5100

(D) EXEMPTIONS ... ..	Nil
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(E) PROSECUTIONS ... ..	Nil
-------------------------	-----

(F) STAFF	
Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act ... ..	6
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act ... ..	1



## ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions Found :				
4	Cleanliness ...	...	...	...	7
5	Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	0
6	Temperature ...	...	...	...	88
7	Ventilation ...	...	...	...	10
8	Lighting ...	...	...	...	10
9	Sanitary Conveniences ...	...	...	...	70
10	Washing facilities ...	...	...	...	36
11	Supply of drinking water...	...	...	...	8
12	Clothing accommodation	...	...	...	2
13	Sitting facilities ...	...	...	...	6
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	...	...	...	0
15	Eating facilities ...	...	...	...	6
16	Floors, passage and stairs	...	...	...	104
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	...	...	...	10
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	...	...	...	0
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	...	...	...	0
23	Prohibition of heavy work	...	...	...	0
24	First aid ...	...	...	...	54
	Other matters (failure to register premises)	...	...	...	92
	(no abstract displayed) ...	...	...	...	100
Total :					603

## REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace			No. Reported Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total No. Investigated	Formal warning	Informal advice given	No. action required
Offices ...	...	...	—	3	3	—	3	—
Retail Shops	...	...	—	7	7	—	4	3
Wholesale shops	...	...	—	3	3	1	1	1
Warehouses ...	...	...	—	3	3	1	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	...	...	—	1	1	—	1	—
Fuel storage depots	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	...	...	—	14	14	1	9	4





CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR

1968

## CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE

*Chairman :*

COUN. G. A. FOSTER

*Vice-Chairman :*

ALD. J. A. SAVAGE, J.P.

THE MAYOR, ALD. A. W. L. ADAMS (*ex-officio*)THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL, ALD. J. W. SETCHFIELD (*ex-officio*)THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, COUN. C. W. SWIFT (*ex-officio*)Chairman, Finance Committee (*ex-officio*)

ALD. A. W. CLEMENTS, M.M.

COUN. MRS. A. CHALMERS

COUN. R. CHAPMAN

COUN. M. M. CHARTERIS, M.B.E.

COUN. M. D. W. COULSON

COUN. A. D. DESBOROUGH

COUN. E. A. HALL

COUN. P. M. HEALY

COUN. F. L. MACKMAN

COUN. A. MERTENS

COUN. P. E. NOBBS

COUN. G. R. RIDGWAY

COUN. A. E. SHELFORD

COUN. C. W. SWIFT

COUN. C. B. TILLBROOK

COUN. R. TOPLEY

*plus two members of the County Council,  
representing the County Education Committee :—*

COUNTY ALDERMAN A. WESLEY BLAKE, J.P.

COUNTY COUNCILLOR MRS. P. STEDMAN, O.B.E.

*six co-opted members :—*

MR. R. D. BAND

MR. R. G. BLACKITH

MR. C. E. HALL

MR. J. H. ROBERTS

MRS. E. E. L. SAVAGE

MR. P. R. WOOD



City Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Peterborough.

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I again report on the School Medical Service for the year 1968. The general health of the school child remains as before satisfactory, but it is disappointing to report on the inadequacy of the School Dental Service due to the national recruitment problems preventing us from obtaining the recommended number of Dental Officers for the school child population. On these grounds it is hoped that the Education Committee will give full support to schemes for the fluoridation of water supplies as a move towards reducing the incidence of dental decay. This would also lessen the burden imposed on school and private Dental Officers.

Once more I am indebted to Medical Practitioners giving their services on a part-time sessional basis in school medical examinations.

I am happy to report that the difficulties in the recruitment of Speech Therapists are being overcome and a full time Speech Therapist is now filling a post which had been vacant for some time.

I wish to thank the City Education Officer and all Head Teachers for their co-operation and support and my staff for their loyal and efficient services.

Yours faithfully,  
W. G. SMEATON.  
*School Medical Officer.*

October, 1969.

## SECTION IV

## PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

It is pleasing to report that, as for the last few years Dr. Sutcliffe and Dr. Gerada have been available to carry out a large proportion of the routine school medical work. In addition, Dr. J. B. Stafford, of the County Health Department, has carried out frequent sessional work primarily in assisting in the assessment of handicapped children.

At the 31st December, 1968, the school population of the City of Peterborough was 12,481, an increase of 316 on 1967. All schools were visited during the year in accordance with the established programme and a total of 3,352 routine inspections were carried out (see Table "A" for breakdown by age groups). In addition, 1,132 re-inspections and 18 special inspections carried out give a grand total of 4,502 medical examinations in the year.

**(a) General Condition**

For the second year in succession all children examined were found to be in a generally satisfactory condition.

**(b) Defects Found by Routine Inspections**

Details are set out in Tables "A" and "D" classified by age groups and defects. 298 or 9.0% of children were found to have some defect requiring immediate attention, and if not already undergoing treatment were referred to their own Doctor. A further 1,065 minor conditions were noted necessitating the child being seen again after a suitable period of observation, usually after six months or one year. Over 50% of all defects found were discovered in Infant Schools during the child's first medical examination, thus underlining the importance of a thorough medical check on school entry.

**(c) Treatment of Defects****(i) Vision**

32 cases treated at the Eye Clinic. Of these and other cases attending, 250 are known to have had glasses prescribed. It should be noted here that although this total of 32 cases is a considerable reduction from previous years' figures, this is a true figure of cases *known* to have been treated. A change in the method of referral during the year, brought about by staffing difficulties in the Hospital Service, meant that it was not possible to maintain adequate records for statistical purposes.

**(ii) Ear, Nose and Throat**

181 cases received operative treatment for adenoids or chronic tonsillitis.

**(iii) Skin**

5 cases treated.

**(iv) Other Treatments**

1 minor ailment.



(v) *Child Guidance*

123 children are known to have been treated by Dr. B. F. Whitehead, Consultant Child Psychiatrist, at his Clinic. Dr. Whitehead has supplied a breakdown of his present case load of City children and makes the following comments :—

“Since the opening of the new District Hospital it has been possible to hold regular teaching sessions which have been well attended by the General Practitioners and District Nurses and Health Visitors. Indeed the response has been so encouraging that it is planned to hold a course of sessions especially for the District Nurses and Health Visitors to give them some grounding in established child psychiatric practice.

Whilst it is realised that successful case work depends on close co-operation with the Local Health and Education Officers and the General Practitioners, I still believe that a hospital based clinic does not preclude this and has certain advantages over Local Authority clinics. In particular, I think that parents are less worried over the question of confidential matters, and look on the clinics as being able to offer total medical care when necessary to the family. The close proximity to the Children's Ward has also helped in forming a close link with the Paediatric Services.

At the time of writing, referral of new cases has increased and unfortunately there now exists a waiting list. Every effort is made to see urgent cases as soon as possible.

Apart from the difficulty previously mentioned in finding suitable residential placements for severely disturbed adolescent girls—it is becoming increasingly apparent that the children who present as social misfits from circumstances which can be described as “Problem Families” present an ever increasing challenge.

These children quite commonly present as severely deprived, unwanted and unloved and the results of parental mismanagement and neglect. The children often require firm consistency and control rather than psychotherapy, whilst skilled case work is required to help their parents.

In recent years, there has been a move to place the responsibility of caring for these children with the Children's Officers. They often are difficult to manage in children's homes and the clinic is often called in for advice and help in supporting House Mothers and finding alternative residential placements.

There is still a grave shortage of placements in the Health Service, particularly in special children's long stay units. Many of these children seem to need more skilled handling than can be provided by the Children's Department and the demands of other patients who are capable of responding to psychotherapy by the clinic make it even more difficult to provide services for these children.

It would seem that to meet these needs, more provision should be made to provide special units with adequate psychiatric and psychiatric social work supervision.

I would like to thank all the officers of the Local Health and Education Authority for their co-operation and continued support. I am especially pleased that the appointment of a Remedial Teacher has been made who frequently visits the clinic and supports many children with reading problems in the various schools.”

<i>New cases seen</i>					<i>Total</i>
Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	...	67
Number taken on for treatment	...	...	...	...	35
<i>Source of cases</i>					
School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	14
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	41
Consultants	...	...	...	...	3
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	1
Others	...	...	...	...	3
Magistrates	...	...	...	...	5
					67
Cases under treatment brought forward from 1967	...				56
Cases closed during 1968	...	...	...	...	69

### SPEECH THERAPY

The Speech Therapy Department has continued to develop and, with the appointment of a full time Speech Therapist the number of children attending for treatment has increased. The establishment at the end of the year was one full time and one half time Speech Therapist.

In October a survey was carried out in the Schools of Peterborough to assess any speech problems of children the Teachers may be concerned about. This has increased the number of children on the waiting list, but it was possible to establish which children were in the greatest need of speech therapy and so treat these children before those with minor defects of speech. This survey also underlined the need for an early increase in the establishment of Speech Therapists and provision has been made for a further full time appointment from the 1st April, 1969.

It is hoped in the new year to open two new clinics at the Child Welfare Centres in Mountsteven Avenue and Lawn Avenue. These are to serve the Werrington, Walton, Gunthorpe and Dogsthorpe areas. The Town Hall Clinic will continue to operate as previously.

City Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	...	...	121
City Pupils receiving treatment, December, 1968	...	...	37
City Pupils deferred in 1968	...	...	31
City Pupils discharged in 1968	...	...	26

In addition to the above the following County area cases were seen by the City Speech Therapist at the request of the County Medical Officer :—

County Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	...	...	19
County Pupils receiving treatment December, 1968	...	...	4
County Pupils deferred in 1968	...	...	1
County Pupils discharged in 1968	...	...	4



## HANDICAPPED PUPILS

82 children were examined during 1968 as cases possibly requiring special educational treatment and appropriate recommendations were made to either the City Education Officer or the County Medical Officer where the question of residential schooling or attendance at the Junior Training Centre arose. 72 cases were dealt with as educationally subnormal or unsuitable for education at school, 5 physically handicapped cases and 5 cases of maladjustment.

### (i) *Educationally subnormal.*

In accordance with the provisions of the Education Act 1944 or the Mental Health Act, 1959, the future educational needs of 72 children were ascertained following referral, usually by Head Teachers or the Consultant Child Psychiatrist.

14 boys and 10 girls were found to be educationally subnormal and were recommended for admission to one of the two special schools in the area, Orchard Street (boys) and Orton Hall (girls). 2 of the girls were recommended for residential placement at Orton Hall due to difficult home circumstances.

In addition to the above, 4 boys were referred to the County Medical Officer as cases requiring residential placement in a school for educationally subnormal pupils. In one case with an additional requirement of concentrated speech therapy and in another a school with facilities for an educationally subnormal child who had epilepsy and was maladjusted.

25 other cases were tested, 8 of whom (5 boys and 3 girls) were found to have I.Q.'s sufficiently high to recommend that they remain in an ordinary school, but receive special educational treatment in a special class for backward children.

During the year 10 children (6 boys and 4 girls) appeared to be backward and were recommended for a period of observation in the Observation Unit attached to Orchard Street Special School prior to being officially ascertained in connection with their future educational requirements.

9 children (7 boys and 2 girls) were found to be unsuitable for education at school and were referred to the Local Health Authority for admission to the Junior Training Centre.

### (ii) *Maladjusted.*

Four boys (2 aged 12 and 2 aged 11) and a girl of 12 were recommended for admission to a residential school for maladjusted pupils. The Consultant Child Psychiatrist was closely concerned with all three cases.

### (iii) *Physically Handicapped.*

One case, a girl of 5, was found to require special educational treatment in a special residential school for Spina Bifida cases and has since been suitably placed.

A boy of 14 with recurrent asthma and eczema was recommended for residential open air school and has also been placed satisfactorily.

### (iv) *Deaf.*

In addition to the cases in special schools, excellent facilities are available for the education of severely deaf children in Peterborough. Initially this is in the Caverstede Road Nursery School where the headmistress takes a special interest in this type of child. At the present time an average of 6 severely deaf children are in attendance.



After leaving Caverstede Road similar facilities are available at Dogsthorpe School for suitable cases.

25 children in City Schools had been provided with hearing aids at 31st December, 1968, 5 new instruments were supplied in 1968, 1 under the National Health Service arrangements and 4 Commercial aids by the Local Authority free of charge following recommendations by Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants.

Mr. C. P. Jones, Adviser on Hearing Impaired Children, has submitted the following report :—

Hearing impairment has, over the past few years, gained more public understanding and support than almost any other handicap. Gone is the music hall image, the cartoon characters and in its place a realisation has grown that children with hearing impairment can take a normal place in society if certain aspects are considered very carefully.

The first aspect of paramount importance is the realization that 'come back when the child is older' means that a child can lose a period of its young learning life that can never be recaptured and now if an impairment is suspected then action is taken. If at a later date it is discovered that the child's hearing is in fact within normal limits then it is easy to remove the hearing aid. If, however, the child is confirmed to have a hearing loss then the residual hearing has been stimulated and the child is aware of sound and the most difficult task of getting a young child to accept a hearing aid at the age of three, when one can be positive about his hearing, is by-passed.

Parent guidance as soon as the child is discovered is essential for the family and for the child. The anxiety of parents faced with this problem can be eased with professional support and 'learning' in a very basic sense started.

At the age of 2+ the child should have acquired a 'watching' attitude and it is now essential that more 'formal' education begins as soon as possible.

At Caverstede Nursery the emphasis is upon the child being 'part of society'. Language teaching is commenced closely associated with speech teaching using all equipment to aid the child. The child's hearing is checked regularly and if the child's hearing needs greater stimulation then commercial aids are provided. Speech therapists play their part in the child's development at this stage and a 'team effort' is made by all departments so that the child's needs and abilities are catered for. There is a language and speech scheme that the child must complete before it is thought advisable to pass him on to the Dogsthorpe Unit.

At the Dogsthorpe Unit, which is a special room equipped and acoustically treated, there is a qualified teacher of hearing impaired children and a Nursery Assistant working full time. Each scheme for each child is worked out in detail so that the child is working to maximum effort but no *undue* strain placed upon it. The children must be part of the normal school environment but withdrawn so that academic areas of weakness can be reinforced and individual speech help given. The whole concept of this type of education is that the children should be able to take part in a normal pattern of education at the secondary stage, with a minimum of help.

After two terms and a great deal of work by heads and teachers the unit is well established and is succeeding.

It can be stated therefore that Peterborough Authority are able to provide adequately for children with hearing impairment to enable them to reach their true potential.



## REPORT OF SOCIAL WORKER : HANDICAPPED SCHOOL LEAVERS

Much of the information in this section refers to both the City and County areas as the one Social Worker undertakes work throughout the County.

"Since appointment in November 1966, work has been undertaken with the following numbers of leavers :

								<i>County</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Total</i>
1965/6.	Mainly	contact	revived	with	original					
		worker's	clients,	still	having	problems	or			
		needing	long	term	supervision	...	...	29	5	34
1967	Work	with	City	Secondary	Modern					
	Schools	started	this	year	...	...	...	52	10	62
1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	13	49
1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	17	53
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	41
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	16	39
Totals ...								201	77	278

Orchard Street Special School, Peterborough, has its first three leavers this year. The final figures for 1969/71 will be a good deal higher.

At this stage there are good reasons for not being rigid re closure of cases.

Only 34 have, therefore, been closed, mainly by virtue of leaving the area.

This leaves a net case load in preparation or on after care of 244.

In addition, there have been short term enquiries and referrals totalling 46.

### *Referrals*

It is interesting and encouraging that these now come in regularly from a variety of sources. The biggest contribution comes from Youth Employment Officers. While these should diminish, especially in Peterborough, as more cases are identified and referred pre-leaving, there will always be some unforeseen problems. The Youth Employment Bureau referrals include a number of young workers moving into the area, often with R.A.F. or London overspill families. Such a move during the first months at work can be unsettling, particularly with educationally subnormal leavers who also find more restricted employment opportunities here. Contact with the Social Worker is invariably appreciated in view of the anxieties arising. The development of a critical situation can usually be avoided.

In the City the two Eastholm Secondary Modern Schools have made a quick and sizeable response. Secondary Schools have made 26 referrals. Other sources, including the Youth Employment Officers, total over 50.

### *Priorities*

Experience confirms the conception of the scheme, in that the most important factor is the desirability of making an early start in preparation and planning for leaving, especially with the more severely and multiply handicapped. Ideally this process should start at ascertainment rather than towards leaving time.

*Partially Sighted Leavers*

This is a tiny minority of the leavers group, but two cases have had particular difficulties at the transitional stage which appear avoidable. The worker will make a priority of exploring their situation, so that future leavers may fare better.

The work has so far been limited to leavers with clearly defined handicaps. It could, with effect, reach out to the delinquent, the least able secondary leavers, the socially deprived and those with serious other problem backgrounds. The task would, however, dilute the effectiveness of one worker, but a need is there.

This social work project is particularly relevant in its operation at the period of transition. It is a valid project. The diversity of problems encountered is challenging but rewarding and of tremendous interest. Moreover, the scheme largely pays for itself by the public funds saved through the work settlement of a number of marginal cases, quite apart from the general long term gains."

F. R. Gibbins.



(iv) *A complete list of handicapped children from the City of Peterborough who are in residential accommodation is given below :—*

	<i>Total</i>
PARTIALLY SIGHTED	
Lickey Grange School ... ..	1
DEAF	
Yorkshire Residential School for Deaf, Doncaster ...	1
Hamilton Lodge School for the Deaf... ..	1
EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL	
Littleton House School, Girton, Cambridge ...	3
Royal Eastern Counties Special Schools	
Greenwood School, Halstead ... ..	1
Crowthorne School, Edgworth ... ..	1
Orton Hall School, Peterborough ... ..	3
Stubton Hall ... ..	1
Holme Park ... ..	2
East Hill House ... ..	1
MALADJUSTED	
Potterspury Lodge, Towcester ... ..	1
Swalecliffe Park, Banbury ... ..	3
Battisborough School, Plymouth ... ..	1
Morley Hall ... ..	1
Marland School, Devon ... ..	1
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	
Lingfield Hospital Special School, Lingfield ...	1
Ian Tetley Memorial Home, Harrogate ... ..	1
Chailey Heritage School ... ..	1
The Warlies, Waltham Abbey ... ..	1
Irton Hall School ... ..	1
John Capel Hanbury School ... ..	1
DELICATE	
Eden Hall, Bacton ... ..	1
St. John's Open Air School for Boys, Turpins Lane, Woodford Green ... ..	1
St. Patrick's Open Air School, Hayling Island ...	2
Port Regis School, Broadstairs, Kent ... ..	1
SPEECH & HEARING DEFECT	
Ovingdean Hall School, Brighton ... ..	2

## SCHOOL NURSING SERVICE

Three School Nurses are employed in the Department, one of whom is a qualified Health Visitor. A total of 4,502 examinations were carried out on school children in 1968 at periodic, special and re-inspections. All examinations were attended by a School Nurse with a large proportion of her time being spent in pre-medical work such as vision testing, weighing and measuring. Each Nurse is at all times looking for opportunities to promote better health education, but as yet it has not been possible to develop this aspect of the service in view of the large amount of routine work involved with a steadily increasing school population. However, it was possible to arrange courses of talks to senior school leavers on Mothercraft.

21,477 examinations were carried out in the course of routine hygiene inspections, of which 57 individual pupils were found to be infested with vermin. In accordance with the provisions of Section 54 of the Education Act 1944, 28 cleansing notices were issued. Initial cleansing was carried out in the School Clinic in 3 cases.

Routine foot inspections are carried out in all schools.

All pupils referred as having a possible hearing loss are given an audiometer test by a School Nurse as a matter of routine. If necessary the resultant audiogram is passed to the child's General Practitioner for any action he considers necessary.

### *Enuresis Alarms*

The Authority now has a stock of bell alarms for issue on loan to families, normally for an initial period of not less than 3 months, usually following the recommendation of a General Practitioner or a Hospital Board Paediatrician. The system requires the full co-operation of both child and parent. Where this is not present the alarm is often not effective. It is noted also that treatment is less likely to prove effective if there is an underlying emotional problem. Instruments were loaned to 29 cases in 1968, over 50% of which showed a satisfactory result as indicated below :—

Issued	...	...	...	...	...	29
Successful	...	...	...	...	...	13
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	...	...	6
Being treated	...	...	...	...	...	7

### School Clinic

One school clinic is available in the City. This is situated in the Town Hall and is held at 10.00 a.m. each Monday morning during school term time. A School Medical Officer is available.

An appreciable amount of the work of the School Nursing Service, as detailed above, is carried out at the clinic, but in addition, in 1968, the following cases were dealt with.

128 children were seen to ascertain their fitness for part-time employment outside school hours.



5 skin conditions and 1 minor ailment received treatment.

In addition, the following special examinations were carried out on behalf of the Education Authority :—

Teachers ... ..	16
Infant Helpers ... ..	31
Schools Meals Service ... ..	25
Other Staff (Clerical etc.) ... ..	22

### SCHOOL MEALS

The number of schools receiving school meals ... ..	38
The number of children receiving school meals ... ..	7548
The number of kitchens completed and supplying meals	24
The number of sculleries erected or adapted and in use	8
The total number of full-time staff employed ... ..	1
The total number of part-time staff employed ... ..	387

### SCHOOL MILK

The number of schools receiving milk under the Schools Milk Scheme ... ..	35
---	----

The number of children receiving milk at school on 31st December, 1968 :

In Nursery Schools ... ..	48
In Primary Schools ... ..	6662
In Secondary Modern Schools ... ..	—
In Secondary Grammar Schools ... ..	—
In Comprehensive Schools ... ..	—

Total number of children receiving milk... ..	6710
---	------

Non-maintained schools supplied with milk :

<i>School</i>	<i>Number of Pupils on Register</i>	<i>Number of Pupils taking Milk</i>
Park Road Nursery ... ..	29	29
Werrington Kindergarten ... ..	27	27
Westwood House ... ..	309	146

Only Pasteurised milk was supplied.

## NEW SCHOOL PREMISES TAKEN INTO USE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS

### New Buildings

Highlees Infants' School ...	240 places
St. Thomas More R.C. Infants' School ... ..	240 places
Dogsthorpe Infants' School ...	(a) Double mobile classroom unit. (b) Mobile classroom unit for partially hearing children.
County Grammar School for Girls ... ..	Double mobile classroom unit.
Eastholm Girls' Secondary School ... ..	Double mobile classroom unit.
Eastholm Boys' Secondary School ... ..	One mobile classroom unit.

### Improvements

Dogsthorpe Junior Mixed and Infants' Schools.	Extension of dining areas.
Dogsthorpe Infants' School ...	Additional toilet accommodation.
Eastholm Girls' Secondary School.	Additional toilet accommodation.
John Mansfield Girls' School...	Additional toilet accommodation.

## REPORT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN FOR THE YEAR 1968

The number of pupils on the registers of Maintained Primary, Secondary and Grammar Schools, Nursery and Special Schools, for which I am responsible is 15,239. This includes the County area. For this number, as will be appreciated, there is only one Principal School Dental Officer.

According to the Ministry of Education and Science there should be one Dental Surgeon to every three thousand school children, to enable the Local Authority to run a comprehensive Dental Service.

There is a serious shortage of dental manpower in the Peterborough area, and in the County of Huntingdon and Peterborough, and until there is a correct ratio of dentist to population, there will be a lack of school dental inspections, as time is fully occupied with coping with the patients who attend the clinics, both by appointment and as casuals for emergency treatment.

The City of Peterborough requires more dental clinics, furnished with the latest modern equipment, which would go far towards enabling the Authority to increase the dental manpower and thus build up a comprehensive dental service.



**Fluoridation :**

This would be a great benefit to the area. The continually growing population would benefit tremendously, and large decreases in the numbers of fillings required and a simplification of operative work could be expected. I have been advocating fluoridation of the water supplies for over ten years.

The following schools were inspected during the year 1968.

Walton Secondary Modern School.  
 Walton Junior School.  
 Thorpe C.P. Junior School.  
 Orchard Street Special School.  
 West Town Infants and Junior Schools.  
 St. Thomas More R.C. Junior School.  
 St. John Fisher R.C. School.  
 Eastholm Senior Boys' School.

Number of pupils inspected	...	...	2,545
Number of pupils requiring treatment	...	...	2,468
Percentage requiring treatment	...	...	96.97%

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. McCombe for the administration of general anaesthetics during the past year. He commenced his duties on 5th September, 1968, after the retirement of Dr. Harrison, to whom I am indebted for her hard work for the clinics for over two years.

I would also like to thank Mr. P. H. Burke, the Consultant Orthodontist, for his continued help and advice in respect of a large number of patients. My thanks also go to the Dental Nurses, Miss E. Nichols and Mrs. Brown, for their hard work and loyal service.

A. E. Hurford,  
*Chief Dental Officer.*

## STATISTICS

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

Table "A": Periodic Medical Inspections.

<i>Age of Groups inspected (by year of birth)</i>	<i>No. of Pupils inspected</i>	<i>Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected</i>		<i>Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental disease and infestation with vermin)</i>		
		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Un- satisfactory</i>	<i>For defective vision (excluding squint)</i>	<i>For any other condition recorded at Part II</i>	<i>Total Individual Pupils</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1964 and later	68	68	—	1	—	1
1963	482	482	—	6	52	53
1962	596	596	—	11	36	46
1961	49	49	—	—	2	2
1960	35	35	—	—	3	3
1959	32	32	—	2	3	5
1958	48	48	—	4	3	7
1957	689	689	—	18	21	38
1956	295	295	—	12	12	24
1955	25	25	—	—	4	4
1954	411	411	—	10	36	43
1953 and earlier	622	622	—	28	44	72
TOTAL: ...	3,352	3,352	—	92	216	298



Table "B": Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	1132
					<hr/> 1150 <hr/>

Table "C": Infestation with Vermin

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons...	21,477
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	57
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	28
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

**Table "D"** Defects found by Medical Inspections during the year.  
**Periodic and Special Inspections.**

Defect or Disease				Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
				Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
Skin ... ..	T.	10	23	11	44	—		
		O.	36	12	13	61	—	
Eyes (a) Vision ...	T.	23	24	45	92	6		
		O.	33	29	31	93	4.	
(b) Squint...	T.	4	1	2	7	—		
		O.	10	1	4	15	—	
(c) Other ...	T.	2	4	—	6	1		
		O.	5	8	5	18	—	
Ears (a) Hearing	T.	5	1	4	10	—		
		O.	45	7	14	66	—	
(b) Otitis Media ...	T.	5	3	1	9	—		
		O.	11	4	4	19	—	
(c) Other ...	T.	—	4	—	4	—		
		O.	—	3	3	6	—	
Nose and Throat	T.	8	4	4	16	1		
		O.	108	27	47	182	1	
Speech ... ..	T.	9	1	2	12	1		
		O.	34	1	7	42	—	
Lymphatic Glands	T.	2	1	2	5	—		
		O.	9	5	6	20	—	
Heart ... ..	T.	3	1	4	8	—		
		O.	30	19	16	65	1	
Lungs ... ..	T.	5	6	1	12	—		
		O.	43	8	14	65	1	
Developmental								
(a) Hernia...	T.	4	—	1	5	—		
		O.	9	1	5	15	—	
(b) Other ...	T.	5	1	5	11	—		
		O.	25	7	44	76	—	
Orthopaedic								
(a) Posture	T.	—	2	2	4	—		
		O.	13	12	2	27	—	
(b) Feet ...	T.	9	8	12	29	—		
		O.	32	24	18	74	—	
(c) Other ...	T.	5	5	3	13	—		
		O.	8	16	20	44	—	
Nervous System								
(a) Epilepsy	T.	—	—	2	2	—		
		O.	5	—	4	9	—	
(b) Other ...	T.	1	3	—	4	2		
		O.	44	4	21	69	2	
Psychological								
(a) Development	T.	—	1	—	1	1		
		O.	9	2	4	15	1	
(b) Stability	T.	1	2	1	4	1		
		O.	13	6	11	30	—	
Abdomen ... ..	T.	1	—	2	3	—		
		O.	7	4	8	19	—	
Other ... ..	T.	—	3	4	7	—		
		O.	18	7	10	35	—	



Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

**Table "E": Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.**

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ..	10
Errors of refraction (including squint)	22
Total ...	32
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ... ..	250

**Table "F": Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.**

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative Treatment :	
(a) for diseases of the ear ... ..	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	181
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	35
Received other forms of treatment ...	7
Total : ...	223
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids :—	
(a) in 1968 ... ..	5
(b) in previous years ... ..	20

Table "G": Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out- patients departments ... ..	—
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects... ..	—
	—
Total : ...	—
	—

Table "H": Diseases of the Skin

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm : (a) Scalp ... ..	—
(b) Body ... ..	—
Scabies ... ..	3
Impetigo ... ..	1
Other skin diseases ... ..	1
	—
Total : ...	5
	—

Table "I": Child Guidance Treatment

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics...	123



Table "J" : Speech Therapy

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists ...	121

Table "K" : Other Treatment Given.

	<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ...	1
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	—
(d) Pupils provided with Enuresis Alarms ...	28
Total : ...	29

Table "L"

## SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

## (i) Attendance and Treatment.

	<i>Ages 5 to 9</i>	<i>Ages 10 to 14</i>	<i>Ages 15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
First Visit ...	554	750	195	1,499
Subsequent visits ...	533	1,503	392	2,428
Total visits ...	1,087	2,253	587	3,927
Additional courses of treatment commenced ...	126	173	51	350
Fillings in permanent teeth	341	1,602	633	2,576
Fillings in deciduous teeth	71	11	—	82
Permanent teeth filled ...	275	1,305	528	2,108
Deciduous teeth filled ...	71	11	—	82
Permanent teeth extracted	41	326	103	470
Deciduous teeth extracted	642	302	—	944
General anaesthetics ...	154	157	22	333
Emergencies ...	256	239	67	562

Number of Pupils X-rayed ... ..	138
Prophylaxis ... ..	403
Teeth otherwise conserved ... ..	928
Number of teeth root filled ... ..	3
Inlays ... ..	—
Crowns ... ..	1
Course of treatment completed ... ..	1,629

*(ii) Orthodontics.*

Cases remaining from previous year ...	32
New cases commenced during year ...	20
Cases completed during year ... ..	32
Cases discontinued during year ... ..	5
No. of removable appliances fitted ...	23
No. of fixed appliances fitted ... ..	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant ...	41

*(iii) Prosthetics.*

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 & over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ... ..	—	—	2	2
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) ... ..	—	17	9	26
Number of dentures supplied ... ..	—	17	12	29

*(iv) Anaesthetics.*

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officer ... Nil.

*(v) Inspections.*

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils ...	A.	2,545
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils ...	B.	1,113
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment ...		2,468
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment ... ..		2,196
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic ... ..	C.	415
Number of (c) found to require treatment ... ..		384

*(vi) Sessions.*

Sessions devoted to treatment ... ..	479
Sessions devoted to inspection ... ..	16
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education ... ..	2





